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JAPAN'S SCIENTIFIC WARFARE: THE FIELD-TELEPHONE IN A KOREAN HUT.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY R. L. DUNN.

During the Japanese advance through Korea, the telephone was in constant use, and the army set up its "call office" in every little village along the route. Never, perhaps, have lines of communication been so scientifically kept open as during the present campaign. The post shown in our Illustration was established in the village of Sunan.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

The party mind seems to be a little heated. On one side I find severe strictures upon the "arrogance and insolence" of the other side. The other side, not to be outdone, intimates that a certain policy is "destructive of liberty, fatal to true manhood and virtue," and a sure way to "political corruption, decay, and death." This anathema, drawn up by a man of letters, does not mean that the champions of the policy in question are any less manly and virtuous than himself. It is simply a mouthful of words. There was a good deal of point in John Bright's famous retort upon the critics who had resented the "harassing legislation" of his party. If those critics had been in the wilderness with the children of Israel, he said, they would have denounced the Ten Commandments as "harassing legislation." Of course, he did not mean that his opponents found the Commandments very irksome. But he had refreshed a barren controversy with a happy phrase. Alas! the man of letters, with his liberty and virtue, does not make happy phrases as he did of yore. "What a thing man is," says somebody in Shakspeare, "when he leaves off his wit, and goes about in his doublet and hose!" Sadder still when he goes about in the wardrobe of the party mind!

Moreover, he is easily eclipsed at this sort of thing by the partisan who has no literary pretensions. Here is an orator who says a certain measure is "a compact between Hell and Death." Delicate innuendo that the author of the Bill is the mouthpiece of Hell! I see that a party manager with a tolerably cool head has been complaining that his friends are weak in Parliamentary leadership. On their front bench in the House of Commons there are only Five Eminent and Dignified Persons, whereas Eleven Paladins, clothed in Dignity and Eminence, sit on the front bench opposite. Would he like to reinforce his outnumbered leaders with the prophet who says that Hell is the constituency of the Eminent and Dignified Eleven? What an ornament of debate this recruit would be! What a pillar of sagacious judgment! At the Newspaper Press Fund dinner Lord Burnham quoted Canon Mozley's description of the leader-writer, waiting for his subject, as a "crouching tiger." Some of the tigers are pouncing upon one another just now in quite alarming fashion. They have got the party mind very badly. One of them, emerging from the jungle of Southampton Street, Strand, has attacked the most eminent and dignified tiger who dwells in Wellington Street. He is accused, I understand, of being no gentleman, and of recommending political courses which are morally on a level with card-sharpping. I must tell you that both these tigers have strong religious principles, although their denominational stripes are not exactly the same. But it is no ecclesiastical question that has so inflamed the denizen of Southampton Street; it is only the redistribution of seats!

There were nice tame tigers at the Press Fund dinner. They crouched over the soup, and purred at the asparagus. So domesticated they were at feeding time that a daring lawyer patted them on the head, and made a joke about "headlines." If he had addressed that pleasantry to a company of famished tigers, would he ever have seen his wig and gown again? Mr. Anthony Hope rose up and said we were proud of our newspapers, or some of them. Being a wise man, he abstained from further particulars. A tiger, even when gorged with asparagus, might have lashed his tail had his journal been omitted from the national pride. I wonder what Mr. Anthony Hope thinks of the man-eater in Southampton Street. As he is not a Parliamentary candidate, perhaps he takes the mere naturalist's view of the party mind. Another novelist, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, is seeking election, and I scan reports of his speeches with anxiety. The author of "The Four Feathers," I trust, will do his best for his party without undertaking to save manhood and virtue from the dark conspirators in the other camp.

To the party mind Mr. Mason may render no small service by touching it with imagination of the proper quality. It is apt to suffer from disordered fancy. For instance, it dreams of cutting down the national expenditure (which is, indeed, inordinate) by reducing the Army and Navy, and relying on our "friendly relations with other Powers." We should go to those Powers and say, "See how peaceful we are, and how trusting! We have made our military and naval strength quite inoffensive, counting on your beautiful sympathy. We know you will never want to grab anything that belongs to us; so please make your armies and navies cheap little toys like ours, and let us all be happy ever afterwards." That would be charming if human nature could be changed beneficently to-day, or even the day after to-morrow. But as Herbert Spencer mournfully confessed in his last pages, there is no immediate prospect of this transformation. The tigers do not leave off crouching. Where is the fairy wand that will make them for ever urbane? When will they

learn that a self-respecting tiger ought to spread himself out as a cosy hearthrug for the trampling foot of the careless stranger?

It is not always the function of imagination to make us see things as they are not. The Russian journalist who says that the Japanese are narrow-minded and lack initiative is not as usefully imaginative as the Russian general who says they deserve to be "respected, if not feared." But the Japanese are such a surprising people that our Western imagination can scarcely keep pace with them. To make sure that the usages of war, according to the most enlightened authorities, shall be scrupulously observed by their troops, they have attached to General Kuroki's staff two professors of international law from the University of Tokio. It is not the professors, one may be sure, who prompt the Japanese soldier to supply prisoners with cigarettes out of his "microscopic pay." He has been called a Mongol, and I know not what; yet in the eyes of his captive foe, opening very wide just now, he has the simple instincts of a gentleman. Decidedly our imagination needs enlarging in his direction. Who could have pictured a Mongol army accompanied by professors of international law? More wonderful still, our blessed institution of party politics, gloriously grafted upon Japanese customs, is suspended in wartime. When the national interests are at stake, the crouching tigers show their teeth to the common enemy. This is a conception of patriotism which may strike some people as barbarous; but the imaginative faculty, cultivated by Mr. Mason, should treat it as rather enlightened.

If Herbert Spencer almost despaired of the uplifting of human nature, Mr. Francis Galton's imagination is rather sanguine. He has founded the science of "Eugenics," which is to persuade men and women to select the right wives and husbands, and rear the right children. They must see that, without this process, mankind can make little or no progress. When you think of it in moments of depression, it does seem as if evolution had reached the end of its tether. There are interested persons, such as novelists and playwrights, who are quite content with human nature as it is, because it supplies them with excellent material, which, I must say, they turn to very poor account. But the student of "Eugenics" sees the necessity of urging the "best specimens of the race to contribute more than their proportion to the next generation," so as to lift mankind out of the slough wherein it has floundered too long. The mischief is that the best specimens show a growing indifference to this responsibility; and marriages in general continue to be made with a reckless disregard of science.

Mr. Galton wants to put a social ban upon marriages which are "unsuitable from the eugenic point of view." Nature in these affairs acts blindly; man must act providently. Cupid must be turned into a professor of "Eugenics," or sent packing. Can you imagine a family council cancelling a love-match on the ground that the wooer or the wooed is inadequately furnished with the qualities which should benefit the next generation? He or she may be eligible enough according to the standard of Cupid, who is to be sent packing, or even the standard of worthy parents and guardians who have never studied "Eugenics." Short of a despotic veto on marriage without the sanction of a Departmental Committee, presided over by Mr. Galton, I do not see how the ban is to work. Society ought to profit, no doubt, by the lessons of heredity; but they are so bewildering. Clever parents have stupid children. The clever child often surprises nobody so much as his father and mother. The heritage of probity in a family for a generation and more is suddenly shamed by a rogue. "Many eminent criminals," says Mr. H. G. Wells, "appear to me to be persons superior in many respects, in intelligence, initiative, and originality, to the average Judge!"

It is a dreadful tangle, this human nature; but patience and imagination may straighten it out. In time, the people who are not worthy to contribute to the next generation may feel their demerit so acutely that they will die off as decently as possible. I have noticed lately that the increase of motor-cars has made a sad impression upon the cab-horse. He hangs his head; even the whip fails to stir in him a spasmodic sprightliness. Why is this? What but the consciousness that his day is nearly over, that the rival which passes him swiftly with a disdainful snort and a puff of steam is the symbol of a higher efficiency to which he can never attain! There may come a day when this depression will be visible in the human countenance. You will see a young friend taking the night express for the Continent. "Where am I off to?" he will say. "To Lapland. Cicely won't have me. Her people called in the family professor of Eugenics, and he said I was unworthy of the next generation. Prig? Oh, no; he's quite right. I'm going to the dogs, the Lapland dogs. I shall drive a sledge for the rest of my life, and when I die the moose will grow on my grave. Not the moss, you old idiot! Moose—reindeer! Good-bye."

THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY R. N.

The situation which is now presented in Manchuria offers points more interesting, more likely to be instructive, to the student of military affairs than any which has arisen for many years. Kuropatkin, esteemed the cleverest strategist produced by Russia for a very long time, is, or was, with the main portion of his troops, resting on the Newchwang-Hai-cheng-Liao-yang line, in the valley of that name, and with his front lying parallel to his line of communications with Mukden and Harbin. The Japanese columns are advancing through the mountainous country on the east of the line, threatening his front and left flank, while if they seize Newchwang his right is threatened also. As the Japanese number nearly two to one of their opponents it becomes a nice question whether Kuropatkin can extricate himself from the perilous position in which he is obviously placed before his enemies close in around him on the north-east. The remarkable rapidity with which the Japanese have been moving through country, mountainous though it be, with which they are well acquainted and where they find the inhabitants well disposed towards them, has been the most prominent feature in the recent operations. Anyone who will mark the various places at which their scouts have been reported by the Russians will see at once the object they have in view. It will be well for the Russian General if he has realised in time how dangerous it will be to delay a retirement on his base at Harbin. Even at the moment of writing the advance cavalry of the Japanese right wing are nearer to Mukden, and therefore to the line of retreat, than is Kuropatkin himself. It seems possible that we may see in Manchuria a repetition of Sedan, or, at the least, such another military débâcle as may be of world-wide consequence.

The dangers of the position which Kuropatkin occupies must be apparent to anyone who cares to study the map and the situation of the opposed forces. The Russian General has accumulated an enormous mass of supplies in his position between Hai-cheng and Mukden; but he has not the troops to enable him to assume the offensive, and he is therefore perforce obliged to defend or to destroy them. His opponents are, it is true, advancing upon him by several columns, to any one of which he may be superior. But the topographical conditions are not such as to enable him to bring a large force to bear upon any of these, while the others are threatening his flanks and his line of retreat. He may, indeed, assume the defensive and endeavour to hold out, but in that case he must be prepared to find himself cut off from his base to the further north, and perhaps obliged to surrender to superior forces.

Military observers in Europe and America are unanimous in the opinion that he should have begun to fall back a week ago, or as soon as he learnt of the disaster which had overtaken Sassulitch on the Yalu, with the sealing up of Port Arthur. The latter operation opened the seas to the Japanese, and they have with their characteristic promptitude seized upon the opportunity to land the army corps which they had in readiness on the Manchurian coast, and to push them forward to the support of Kuroki and his victorious troops. How many men the Japanese have actually landed is uncertain, but the Russian estimate of eight divisions of 23,000 men each is probably not far from the truth. On the other hand, Kuropatkin cannot have many more than 100,000 men with which to defend his long front and his line of communications and retreat. Among the factors to be considered in a situation thus presented, the personal element must be taken into account. And it is not to be disputed that hitherto, in celerity of movement, in excellence of tactical disposition, and in strategical forethought and intelligence, the Japanese have demonstrated their advantage over their antagonists. The Russians have undervalued the foe hitherto; the next few days will show whether they have realised the facts and have made their preparations accordingly, or whether they have deferred the awakening until the psychological moment is upon them, and the opportunity gone for ever. All interested observers are now expectantly looking for the intelligence of a big and decisive battle, or for the ignominious withdrawal of the Russians from a position which has become strategically impossible.

It has already been said here that an immediate assault upon Port Arthur is not held to be indicated by recent Japanese movements. The destruction of Dalny has no significance in this connection. It may merely mean that the Russian garrison finds itself insufficiently numerous or powerful to hold the outlying works of its environment. The Japanese will be able to deal with Port Arthur when they have settled with Kuropatkin. And for the present a containing army of ten or fifteen thousand men, with the assistance of the fleet, will be sufficient to secure the impotence of the troops in the invested port. Here, then, the historical parallel so ably drawn in last week's issue may be held for the present to fail. But the Japanese have ever shown themselves to have understood the essential elements of modern warfare—in fact, of warfare for all time. They do not fritter their forces upon brilliant but subordinate achievements. The real objective is the main Russian army, and it is this they are after. If they succeed in cutting Kuropatkin's communications and isolating his forces as they have done those in the seaports, they will be on the verge of effecting one of the greatest military coups of modern times.

The rumours of Cossacks operating on the right flank of the Japanese in northern Korea have been renewed owing to the affair at An-ju. This threat may, however, be very well disregarded for the present.

Our drawing of the familiarising of the Prince of Wales's horses to the motor-car, published last week, was based on a photograph by the Biograph Company, whose excellent animated pictures are shown nightly at the Palace Theatre.

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THE WORLD'S NEWS.

THE KING
AND KAISER.

King Edward and the Emperor William will meet at Kiel Regatta. According to present arrangements, his Majesty will sail for Kiel about June 20 on board the *Victoria and Albert*. He will remain during the Race Week, and his Majesty's sailing-yacht will take part in many of the events of the regatta. King Edward had originally intended to pay a visit to the Emperor at Potsdam during April, but this project had to be abandoned owing to the Kaiser's Mediterranean tour. It is understood that Prince Henry of Prussia, during his recent visit to England, suggested that the monarchs should meet at Kiel, and King Edward gladly fell in with the idea, although it was some time before his Majesty could forecast his arrangements with sufficient certainty to permit of his making the important appointment. On May 15, however, Count Gleichen formally made known King Edward's intentions to be present at the regatta.

THE PRINCE OF
WALES'S SONS.

There is no foundation for the report which has gone the round of the newspapers that the two eldest sons of the Prince of Wales were shortly to be sent to school at Westgate-on-Sea; nor is there any intention of sending their Royal Highnesses to a private school.

THE SITUATION IN
TIBET.

The news from Tibet does not point to any lessening of the difficulties of the Mission, which, although not exactly besieged, for its communications with the rear are still open, is, nevertheless, in the language of the Far West, "held up" by the Lamas. The Tibetans have mounted several jingalls, big muskets or small cannon, throwing a ball of a pound weight, and with these they have been bombarding the encampment. There is word of the enemy being reinforced by a body of two thousand Khamba warriors. The British force, makes frequent sorties to clear the villages of disaffected persons. The Tibetan monks are still undaunted. They are preaching a "holy war," and their followers are estimated at twenty thousand. The figures may be too high, but there is going to be a large muster. Mr. Brodrick stated in the House of Commons that the Mission must go to Lassa, if the Tibetans refused to send a negotiator. More troops must be dispatched from India. In fine, we are in for another "little war." Whatever may be thought of the policy which has brought this about, the Mission, it is plain, cannot be withdrawn until the spirit of the Tibetans is subdued. They, not we, have made war. We, not they, must have the upper hand. This does not mean the annexation of Tibet, but simply the assertion of a guiding principle in Asiatic politics. The Grand Lama has to be taught that he cannot defy the Indian Government with impunity. All the same, the job threatens to be as troublesome as teaching the Mullah.



Photo. Wiele and Klein.

LORD AMPHILL,
ACTING VICEROY OF INDIA IN
LORD CURZON'S ABSENCE.

acting as Viceroy of India during Lord Curzon's absence, has been Governor of Madras since December 1900. Lord Amphill, who was born in Rome on Feb. 19, 1869, is the son of the first Baron and Lady Emily Theresa Villiers, daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. He was educated at Eton and at Oxford, and at both public school and University gained distinction as a rowing man. That he still takes the keenest interest in the sport is evident from the fact that he is President of the London Rowing Club. He has been Assistant Private Secretary to Mr. Chamberlain, Private Secretary, and British Delegate at the International Conference on the Sugar Bounties at Brussels. He married Lady Margaret Lygon, daughter of the sixth Earl Beauchamp, in 1894.

The Hon. Robert Reid, who died on May 12, was founder and head of the Australian house which bore his name, and member for Melbourne in the Legislative Council of Victoria. He was born at Leven, Fife, in 1842, and was educated at Leven and Melbourne. Entering upon a business career at Ballarat in 1853, he became a director of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, was a Commissioner of Victoria at the Paris Exhibition of 1889-90, President of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the Associated Conference of Chambers of Commerce in Melbourne. Under Sir James Patterson's Government in 1893, he was Minister of Defence in Victoria; under Mr. Irvine's Administration, Minister of Education in Victoria; and afterwards a Senator in the Federal Government of Australia.

The Right Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart., M.P., new chairman of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, is the antithesis of the late Mr. James Staats Forbes, inasmuch as he is neither self-made nor the possessor of intimate knowledge of railway-working; but it is anticipated that he will, nevertheless, fill the position with profit to the company and its shareholders. Sir William, who represents the Dartford Division in Parliament, was born in Kent on Aug. 7, 1837, and was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded to the title in 1875. In 1865, and from 1868 to 1885, he was member

of Parliament for West Kent; from 1868 to 1874 Conservative Whip; from 1874 to 1880 Patronage Secretary to the Treasury; in 1885 and 1886 Chief Secretary for



Photo. Marill and Fox.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM HART DYKE, M.P.,
NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

Ireland; and from 1887 to 1892 Vice-President of the Committee of the Council on Education.

THE PLAGUE
IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Milner has announced to the Colonial Secretary that during the week ending May 14 fourteen fresh cases of plague had occurred, two among the white and twelve among the coloured population. The present total of suspected

A JAPANESE WAR CARTOON: "THE RUSSIAN LOCUST,
WALKING IN WATER, IS CAUGHT BY A TORPEDO."

This cartoon, by a native Japanese artist, was supplied by Sir Bryan Leighton, one of our Correspondents in the Far East.

and proved cases is 136, twenty-three among the white and 113 among the coloured population. Only two deaths had occurred during the period covered by the report.

JOYS OF WIRELESS
TELEGRAPHY.

The correspondent of the *Times* in Far Eastern waters was absent from its columns so long that some alarm was natural. He reappears happily, but with a sorrowful tale. The Russians had threatened him with capital punishment as a spy, but the Japanese had smiled benevolently on

his wireless apparatus. But it was a deceptive smile. Nothing can exceed the courtesy of Japanese officials to the correspondents hungering for news. But they must go on hungering. The gentleman on a steamer was politely informed that he might steam anywhere except the particular quarter where he might see what was going on. No more little cruises near Port Arthur. He would not have been in much danger from the bottled-up Russian ships, but the ubiquitous Togo would have shot up from the horizon, and waved him off. He is not discouraged, and seems to live in hope that he will be permitted to see a blowing-up, or a landing of troops, or something, all in good time.

EDUCATIONAL
COMPROMISE.

The Bishop of St. Asaph's Bill for the settlement of the religious difficulty in education has had rather a lukewarm reception. The Government is not very cordial; the Opposition leaders are hostile; and the Church sees little advantage in a measure which is permissive. The Bill authorises the managers of Voluntary schools, if they can come to terms with the local education authority, to hand over their schools to complete popular control. Undenominational instruction will then be given in all the schools; but for the children of parents who desire it, denominational teaching is to be given in school hours at the cost of the respective denominations. It is a cumbrous process; but it is a compromise which puts everybody on the same footing. On the other hand, it is not obligatory, and in a good many districts it would be resisted by people who are opposed to all religious dogma in schools supported out of the rates. This would start a new controversy, and it is scarcely surprising that the Government is not enamoured of the prospect.

PAYMENT OF
MEMBERS.

It is amusing to find a Bill to pay salaries to members of Parliament supported by the party which is most eloquent in the demand for national retrenchment. At a modest computation the proposal would cost the country £200,000 a year. The *Saturday Review* suggests that we should have payment by, and not of, members. But members do pay already. Election expenses, party subscriptions, subscriptions to local works of benevolence—there is a perpetual outlay. And here is the *Saturday* demanding, in the interests of the taxpayer, that the unfortunate legislator shall pay for his stationery at the House! It will be interesting to see whether the next Liberal Ministry, coming into office with a special mission to reduce the national expenditure, will have the courage to increase it by payment of members. It would be impossible to make an invidious distinction by endowing only the poor members. So we should see men with thousands a year pocketing a salary from the nation for being so good as to sit in Parliament. The taxpayer can stand a good deal, but not that.

THE ROYAL
OPERA.

Tuesday, May 10, was a gala night at Covent Garden, and there was the customary crowded house for Madame Melba's first appearance this season. Madame Melba proved herself a great mistress of the vocal art. M. Saléza made, in contrast, a less satisfactory Roméo. His voice was tired and weak at times, but at others he sang excellently. M. Journet was an admirable Friar. There was a special second performance of "Tristan und Isolde" on the Wednesday, with Dr. Richter conducting. Fräulein Ternina made again an incomparable Isolde; and Herr Burrian an excellent Tristan. Herr van Rooy greatly assisted with his remarkable performance of Kurwenal; while Madame Kirkby Lunn showed a great improvement in her singing as Brangäne. The orchestra and principal singers one and all seemed to appreciate and respond to the dominating influence of Dr. Richter; even Fräulein Ternina rarely had her eye off his bâton. A beautiful precision of attack resulted.

"CYNTHIA,"
AT WYNDHAM'S.

In "Cynthia," a pretty play, a bright play, but a play, alas! all sugary-sweet sentiment, and quite devoid of dramatic strength or knowledge of character, Mr. Hubert Davies hardly fulfils the promise he showed in "Mrs. Goring's Necklace," and "Cousin Kate." He has gowned mannered and trivial, he has become content with mere convention. His story of the silly, innocent young wife—American, if you please—who has so little idea of the value of money that she thinks she is getting out of the difficulties which her extravagance has caused her by borrowing from a Jewish money-lender, is mere fairy-tale romance, and childish at that. It may be very charming, too, to watch Cynthia in reduced circumstances washing up cups and saucers; there may be something very wholesome in the tender relations of husband and wife; our lady playgoers may cry tenderly over the final relenting of the heroine's stern father-in-law; but, oh, what milk-and-water stuff it all is! What is worse, though all the characters of the play are described in terms of Cynthia, neither she nor they are given any individuality—are taught but shadows. This was hard on Miss Ethel Barrymore, who at Wyndham's Theatre, last Monday, essayed the title rôle; for she was called upon not so much to interpret as to compose the character of Cynthia. And at present, though with



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE HON. ROBERT REID,
AUSTRALIAN POLITICIAN AND
MERCHANT.

THE ELECTRIC TRICYCLE ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY: THE INSPECTOR'S VEHICLE.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



A RUSSIAN STAFF OFFICER PATROLLING THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY TO RECEIVE REPORTS.

The ingenious tricycle here depicted is used by the gendarmerie of the Russian railways on their tours of inspection. A great number of these tricycles were got ready to be used after the thaw, for the inspection of the Trans-Siberian and Manchurian railways.

her graceful willowy figure, her wonderful eyes, her lovely mobile face, she has much personal charm, she has not the personality that can fill in the gaps left by a weak dramatist. What Miss Barrymore somewhat failed to do, Mr. Max Freeman accomplished. This strenuous American comedian put real flesh and blood, real vital humour, into the vague outline of the Jewish money-lender. His compatriot, Mr. Wheelock, again, did something similar for the tame cat who is Cynthia's friend. But neither Mr. Charles Groves nor Mr. Gerald Du Maurier, with all their rich comedy gifts, could make much of Cynthia's father-in-law or her husband, and the fault was Mr. Davies'.

"THE MONEY-MAKERS," A wild helter-skelter of frenzied agitation and excitement, a veritable carnival of uproar and bustle, a mechanical elaboration through three acts of a joke scarcely strong enough for more than one—such is

the two charming leading ladies, Miss Lettice Fairfax and Miss Muriel Ashwynne.

"THE PRINCE OF PILSEN," AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

Noticeable as are certain differences between American musical comedy and our own—the former's reliance on local dialect and allusions and its general tawdriness of mounting and dressing—it is not these which are really the distinguishing feature of Transatlantic go-as-you-please entertainment, but rather the feverish, nay, hysterical energy of every one of its interpreters. So the States-imported "Prince of Pilsen," at the Shaftesbury Theatre, boasts no particular spectacular attractiveness, and possesses jokes and "turns"—thus, the song about American cities and their types of girls, only half intelligible to English folk; it has even less freshness of business or coherence of story than its predecessors, Mr. Pixley's plot concerning simply an American-Dutch brewer's being mistaken for a German prince; while Mr. Luders' score is more than customarily strident. But one virtue the piece can assuredly claim—that of an admirable and spirited ensemble. It is the chorus which creates the greatest impression in "The Prince of Pilsen"—a chorus not one member of which fails to act, and to act with electric force; it is the chorus rather than any

Chamberlain was, he said, the first Chancellor who had for the second time in succession had to report a deficit after a return to peace. Mr. Chaplin, who followed Sir



A HOLBEIN MINIATURE FOR £2750.

This miniature was purchased at the Hawkins sale for the sum above named by Messrs. Duveen Brothers, 21, Old Bond Street. The same firm also purchased a Louis XVI. snuff-box for £1150.

William Harcourt, took occasion to pay a graceful tribute to his lifelong political opponent and steadfast personal friend. Sir William and himself, he said, had entered the House together; they had had many a burden, many a difference of opinion, but none would regret Sir William's absence more thoroughly than Mr. Chaplin himself, for it was another great ornament of the old school of debate removed from their arena. Mr. Chaplin continued with a defence of the Budget scheme, which was analysed adversely by Sir Henry Fowler. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, with a graceful tribute to Sir William Harcourt, discussed his critic's arguments. Mr. Asquith summed up against the Government, and Mr. Balfour concluded the debate. On the vote being taken, the Government had a majority of 84.



EVERYDAY LIFE OF THE MISSION IN TIBET: SUNDAY MORNING IN THE BAZAAR AT GANGTOK.

Mr. George Rollit's new Royalty farce, "The Money-Makers," amusing certainly for those who like noise with their fun, promising even by reason of the inventive ingenuity which, despite all the din, can be credited to its author. The idea of making two girls who are attached to impecunious lovers start a roaring trade as sporting tipsters is distinctly droll, and quite legitimate are the complications which ensue from their having seemed to tip a horse that has been "scratched." Very entertaining are the scenes in which the girls are mobbed by disappointed backers, and have their premises raided by the police. But Mr. Rollit is too apt to sacrifice humour to mere deafening clamour, and to mistake slang for wit. Still, its very absurdity should recommend his play to our laughter-loving public, especially as it is acted with abundant vivacity. Comedians like Miss Claire Romaine, in a kitchen-maid's rôle, and Mr. Kinghorne, in the guise of a quaint Scotchman, catch just the spirit of the farce; and only less successful are the two *jeunes premiers*, Mr. Sydney Brough and Mr. Blakiston, and



AFTER A SNOWSTORM IN TIBET: SAPPERS' CLOTHES DRYING.

individual performers, capable as all are, which keeps the play perennially alive.

DR. JOACHIM'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The sixtieth anniversary of the first appearance in England of Dr. Joachim, the famous violinist, was celebrated at the Queen's Hall on May 16. Six hundred subscribers, including distinguished amateurs of music like the Prime Minister, had combined to present Dr. Joachim with his portrait painted by Sargent, and this, together with an address, was during the concert of Monday evening formally handed over to the eminent virtuoso. Sir Hubert Parry read the address, and Mr. Balfour presented the portrait. In the course of his speech, the Prime Minister remarked that the object of that great assembly was to do honour to one whose name was revered wherever music was known. Dr. Joachim's annual visit to England was not simply looked forward to as an occasion of great æsthetic pleasure; it was regarded as the coming of a friend. It was to the friend as much as to the musician, and to the musician as much as to the friend, that this gathering paid homage. Dr. Joachim, replying, said that the gift of oratory was not in him, but he would try to give his hearers pleasure by playing the piece that he first performed with Mendelssohn in this country, the Beethoven Violin Concerto. A most interesting moment occurred during the evening when the marvellous child violinist, Franz von Vecsey, was embraced by Dr. Joachim, and reverently kissed the old master's hand.

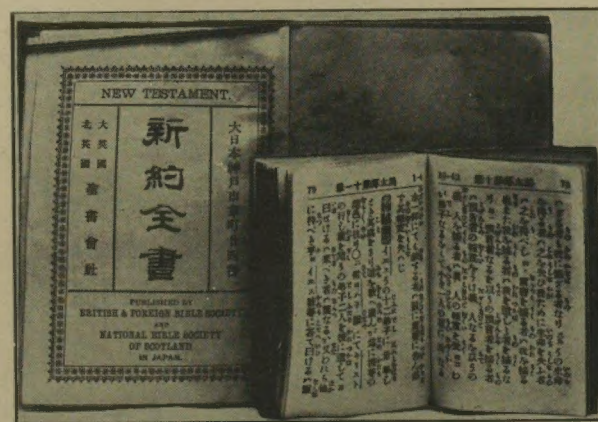
PARLIAMENT.

The debate on the Budget was concluded on May 17 after a memorable discussion, during which Sir William Harcourt made what will probably be his last important speech in the House. Sir William complimented Mr. Austen Chamberlain on the manner in which he had introduced his first Budget, and thereafter proceeded to subject it to searching criticism. Mr.

KOREAN AND JAPANESE POSTAGE-STAMPS.

The decorative border of our Double-page contains some of the most interesting designs (in many cases enlarged) of the Japanese and Korean postage-stamps. The first of the top two is an example of the Korean stamp of "hundred mons" face value, prepared, but never issued, in 1885. These stamps caused a riot; for the Koreans objected to the introduction of the postal system, killed the Postmaster-General, and burned down the Post Office. The postal system was first

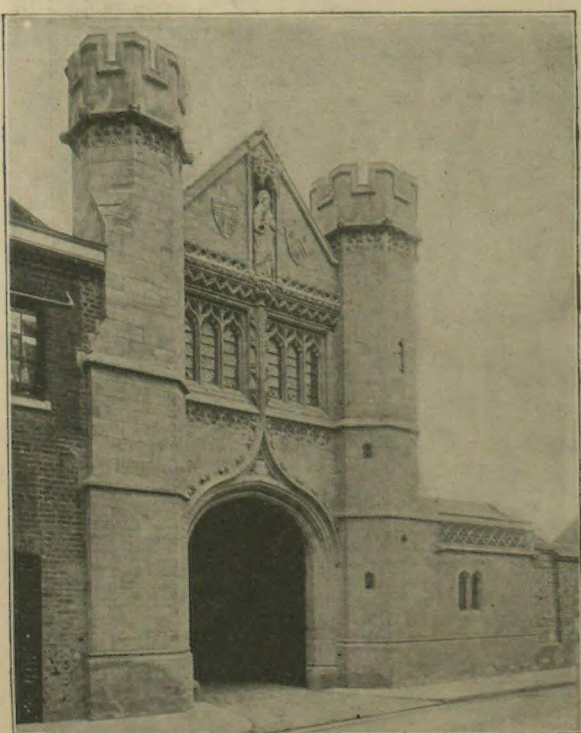
organised ten years later. The right-hand top design is the 1 sen Japanese blue stamp. The central row, reading from the left, contains the 45 sen Japanese, the 2 cheuns blue Korean of 1900, the 6 sen Japanese, and the 4 sen Japanese. The perpendicular columns contain the green 10 sen Japanese and the pink 12 sen. In the central column the large design with the eagle is the Korean issue of 1900 of 2 ri, or a twentieth of a penny. Below it is the Emperor of Korea's Jubilee stamp, pre-



A BIBLE FOR THE JAPANESE TROOPS.

This edition of the Holy Scriptures, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society and the National Bible Society of Scotland in Japan, was presented to the troops at Kobe on their departure for the front.

pared for 1902, but not issued till later, as the Jubilee was never celebrated. The remaining stamps are the Japanese 20 and 15 sen, in red and lilac respectively. It is probable that the Japanese will take over the Post Office, and Korean issues will cease.



THE WYKEHAMIST SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL.

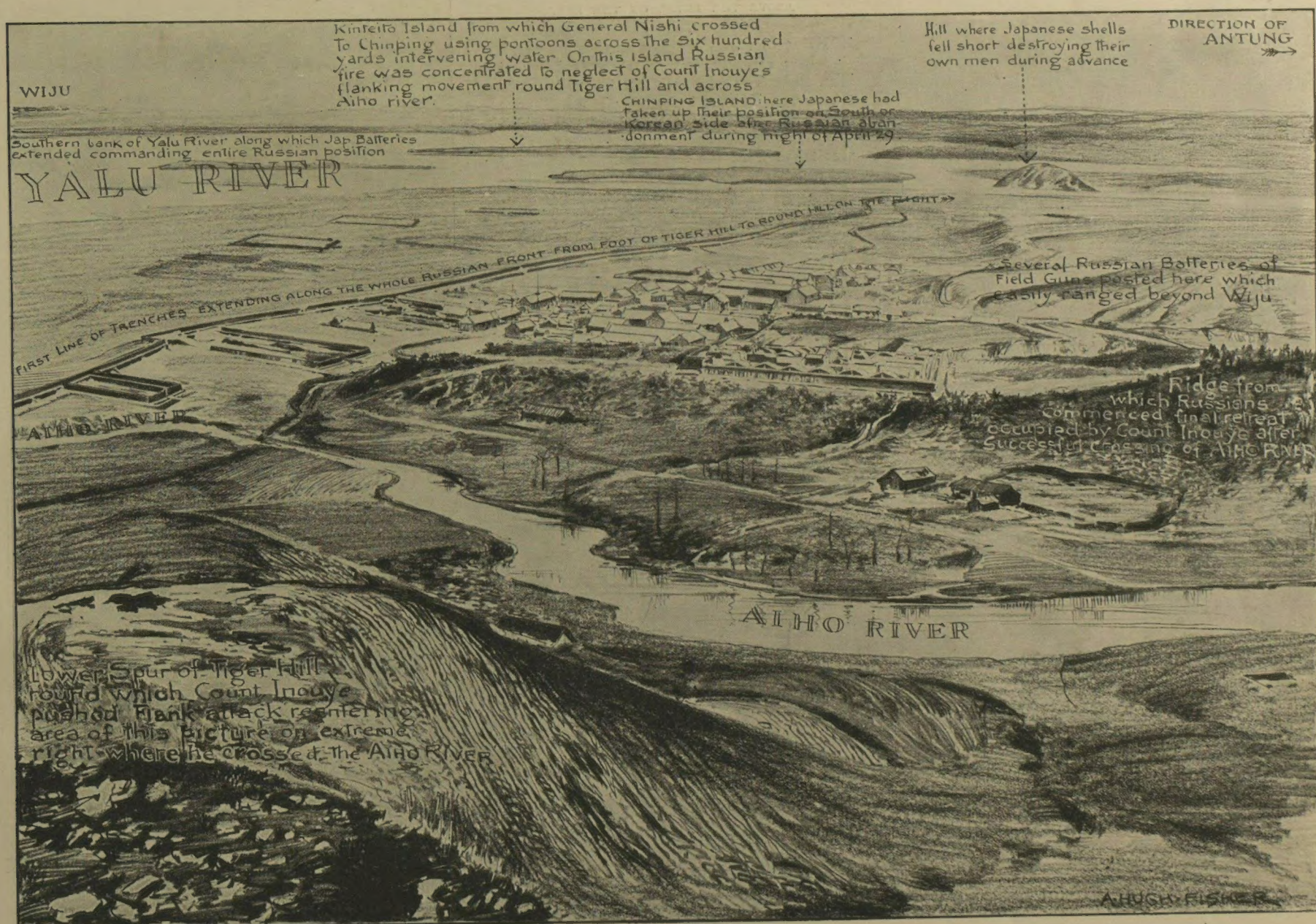
The memorial, which was recently erected at Winchester College, commemorates the members of the College who fell in the South African War.

TWO RECENT SCENES OF CONFLICT IN THE FAR EAST.



THE JAPANESE WAR-ARTIST IN THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN: A SKIRMISH IN KOREA.

The original of this painting, by S. Tojo, was purchased in Tokio by Sir Bryan Leighton, one of our correspondents. It is now in the possession of Lady Leighton, in England.



THE BATTLEFIELD OF KIU-LIEN-CHENG, WITH THE OPERATIONS INDICATED IN DETAIL.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.

SCENES AND EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.



Photo. Illustrations-Gesellschaft.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S HORSEMANSHIP: A WATER-JUMP.

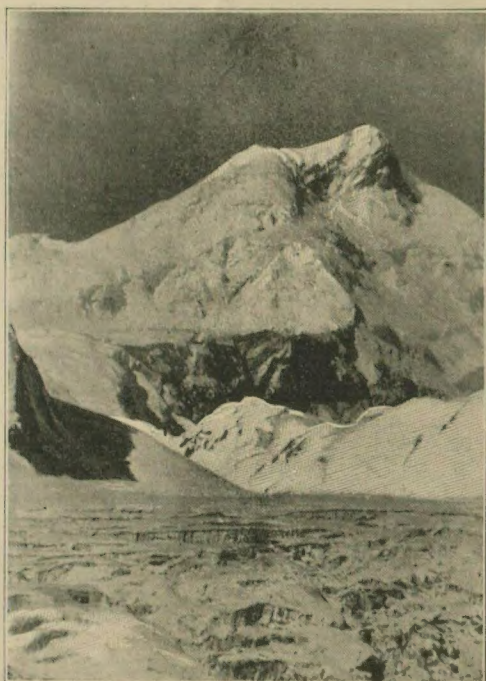
In a recent open jumping competition, in which the German Crown Prince took part, his Imperial Highness finished in a dead-heat. He ran neck and neck for the first race with a Colonel of the Kaiser's army.



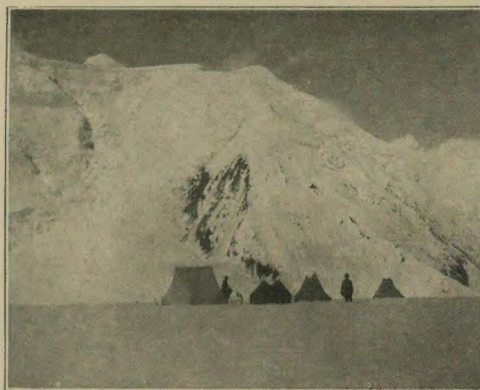
Photo. Charles Breach.

THE STRANDING OF A GERMAN SCHOONER AT BEACHY HEAD.

On the evening of May 14 the German schooner "Emma Louise" went ashore at Beachy Head. She was bound for Harburg from Charlestown, in Cornwall, with china clay. The photograph shows her position at five the next morning.

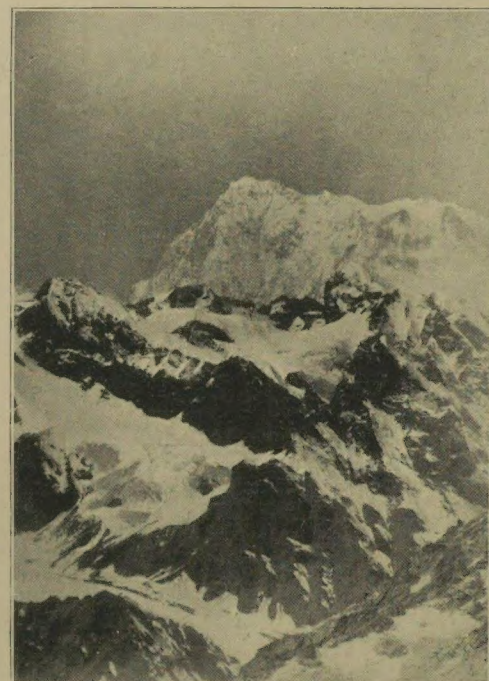


A GIANT OF THE ASIATIC HIGHLANDS: MOUNT HARAMOSH, 24,240 FEET HIGH.



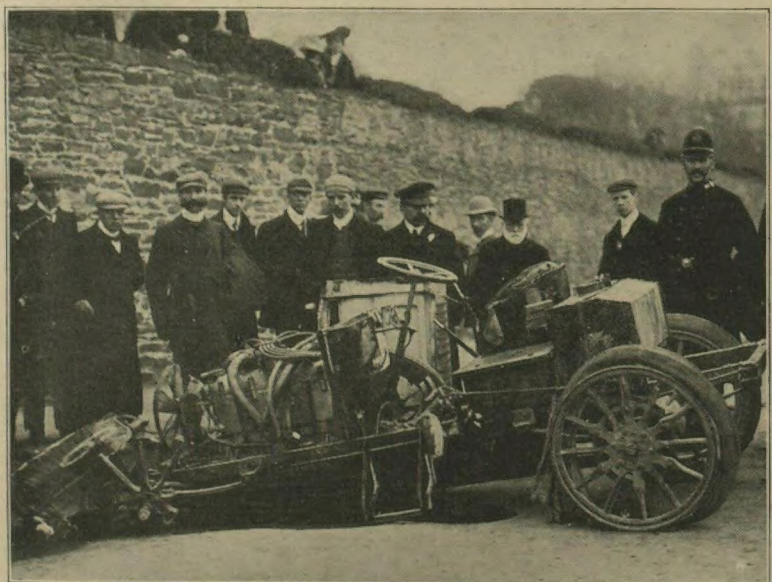
A MOUNTAINEER'S SNOW CAMP, 17,000 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

THE two telephotographs and photograph here reproduced were taken by Mr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman, the celebrated mountaineers. The telephotograph of Mount Haramosh, in Baltistan (the height of which was fixed by the Indian Survey at 24,240 ft.), was taken from the ridge above Riffel Camp at a distance of twelve miles. The telephotograph of Nanga Parbat, over 26,600 ft. high, was taken from the Bannock La, a pass about 16,000 ft. some thirty miles distant.



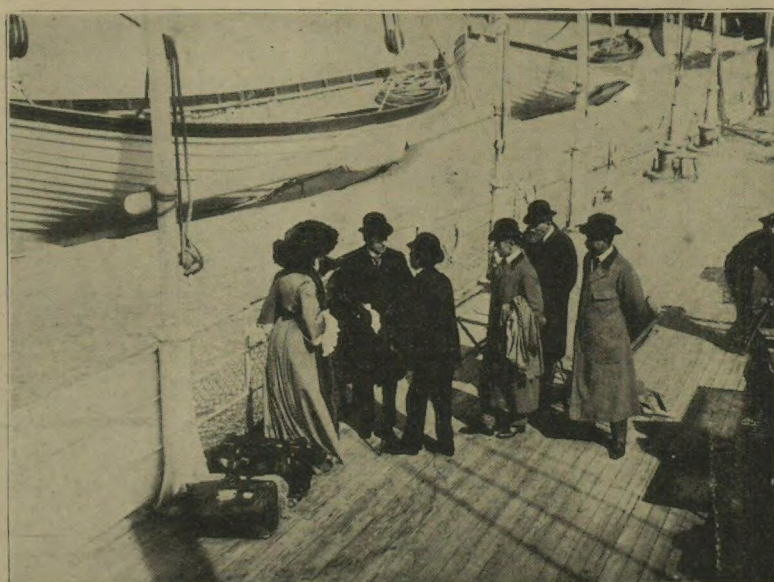
THE SOUTH-EASTERN FACE OF NANGA PARBAT, 26,600 FEET.

Doctor and Mrs. Bullock Workman, the well-known American explorers, have just returned to England on the conclusion of two years' travelling in India. During that period Mrs. Bullock Workman, who already held the world's climbing record for women, twice broke her own record with ascents of 21,500 ft. and 22,568 ft. respectively.



THE MISHAP AT THE GORDON-BENNETT TRIALS: WRECK OF MR. EARP'S NAPIER CAR.

Mr. Earp, who made the second best times in the trials, and who would have obtained a place in the British team, was at the last moment disqualified by an unfortunate accident. His car crashed into a wall, and Mr. Earp was so severely shaken that, in the opinion of the judges, he would not be fit to compete.



Viceroy.

Photo. Spicer.

A GREAT PRO-CONSUL ON FURLOUGH: LORD CURZON'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.

Lord Curzon returned from India on May 14, and landed at Dover. He stayed over Sunday at Walmer Castle, and on the 16th came to London, where he was welcomed at Charing Cross by a distinguished company. Immediately on his arrival the Viceroy visited the King at Buckingham Palace.

RAIN OF DOLLARS.

ILLUSTRATED BY

By "Q."

[R. CATON WOODVILLE.]

CHAPTER I.

AT nine o'clock or thereabouts in the morning of January 5, 1809, five regiments of British infantry and a troop of horse artillery with six guns were winding their way down the eastern slope of a ravine beyond Nogales, in the fastnesses of Galicia. They formed the reserve of Sir John Moore's army, retreating upon Corunna; and as they slid or skidded down the frozen road in the teeth of a snowstorm, the men of the 28th and 95th Rifles, who made up the rearguard—for the cavalry had been sent forward as being useless for protection in this difficult country—were forced to turn from time to time and silence the fire of the French, close upon their heels and galling them.

A dirty brown trail, trodden and churned by the main army and again frozen hard, gave them the course of the road as it zig-zagged into the ravine; but, even had the snow obliterated the track, the regiments could have found their way by the dead bodies strewing it—bodies of men, of horses, even of women and children—some heaped by the wind's eddies with thick coverlets of white, so that their forms could only be guessed; others half sunk, with a glazing of thin ice over upturned faces and wide-open eyes; others again flung in stiff contortions across the very road—here a man with his fists clenched to his ribs, there a horse on its back with all four legs in air, crooked, and rigid as poles. The most of these horses had belonged to the dragoons, who, after leading them to the last, had been forced to slaughter them: for the poor brutes cast their shoes on the rough track, and the forage-carts with the cavalry contained neither spare shoes nor nails. The women and children, with sick, stragglers and plunderers, had made up that horrible, shameful tail-pipe which every retreating army

drags in its wake—a crowd to which the reserve had for weeks acted as whippers-in, herding them through Bemibre, Calcabellos, Villa Franca, Nogales; driving them out of wine-shops; shaking, pricking, clubbing them from drunken stupor into panic; pushing them forward through the snow until they collapsed in it to stagger up no more. Strewn between the corpses along the wayside lay broken carts and cartwheels, bundles, knapsacks, muskets, shakos, split boots, kettles, empty wine-flasks—whatever the weaker had dropped and the stronger had found not worth the gleaning.

The regiments lurched by sullenly, savagely. They were red-eyed with want of sleep and weary from an overnight march of thirty-five miles; and they had feasted their fill of these sights. On this side of Herreiras, for example, they had passed a group of three men, a woman, and a child, lying dead in a circle around a broken cask and a frozen pool of rum. And at Nogales they had drained a wine-vat, to discover its drowned owner at the bottom. They themselves were sick and shaking with abstinence after drunkenness; heavy with shame, too. For though incomparably better behaved than the main body, the reserve had disgraced themselves once or twice, and incurred a stern lesson from Paget, their General. On a low hill before Calcabellos he had halted them, formed them in a hollow square with faces inwards, set up his triangles, and flogged the drunkards collected during the night by the patrols. Then, turning to two culprits taken in the act of robbing a peaceful Spaniard, he had them brought forward with ropes around their necks and hoisted, under a tree, upon the shoulders of the provost-marshal's men. While the ropes were being knotted to the branches overhead, an officer rode up at a gallop to report that the French were driving in our

picquets on the other side of the hill. "I am sorry for it, Sir," answered Paget; "but though *that* angle of the square should be attacked, I shall hang these villains in *this* one." After a minute's silence he asked his men, "If I spare these two, will you promise me to reform?" There was no answer. "If I spare these men, shall I have your word of honour as soldiers that you will reform?" Still the men kept silence, until a few officers whispered them to say "Yes," and at once a shout of "Yes!" broke from every corner of the square. This had been their lesson, and from Calcabellos onward the division had striven to keep its word. But a sullen flame burned in their sick bodies; and when they fought they fought viciously, as men with a score to wipe off and a memory to drown.

A few hours ago they had resembled scarecrows rather than British soldiers; now, having ransacked at Nogales a train of carts full of Spanish boots and clothing—which had been sent thither by mistake, and lay abandoned without mules, muleteers, or guards—they showed a medley of costumes. Some wore grey breeches, others blue; some black boots, others white, others again black and white together; while not a few carried several pairs slung round their necks. Some had wrapped themselves in *ponchos*, others had replaced the regulation greatcoat with a simple blanket. But, wild crew as they seemed, they swung down the road in good order, kept steady by discipline and the fighting spirit and a present sense of the enemy close at hand.

Ahead of them, on the far side of the ravine, loomed a mountain white from base to summit save where a scarp of sheer cliff had allowed but a powder of snow to cling or, settling in the fissures, to cross-hatch the wrinkles of its forbidding face. A stream, hidden far out of sight by the near wall of the ravine, chattered



"Get down from your horse, Sir."

aloud as it swept around the mountain's base on a sharp curve, rattling the boulders in its bed. During the first part of the descent mists and snow-wreaths concealed even the lip of the chasm through which this noisy water poured; but as the leading regiment neared it, the snowstorm lifted, the clouds parted, and a shaft of wintry sunshine pierced the valley, revealing a bridge of many arches. For the moment it seemed a fairy bridge spanning gulfs of nothingness; next—for it stood aslant to the road—its narrow archways appeared as so many portals, tall and cavernous, admitting to the bowels of the mountain. But beyond it the road resumed its zig-zags, plainly traceable on the snow. The soldiers, as they neared the bridge, grunted their disapproval of these zig-zags beyond it. A few lifted their muskets and took imaginary aim, as much as to say, "That's how the French from here will pick us off as we mount yonder."

The General had been the first to perceive this, and ran his forces briskly across the bridge—his guns first, then his infantry at the double. He found a party of engineers at work on the farther arches, preparing to destroy them as soon as the British were over; but ordered them to desist and make their way out of danger with all speed. For the stream—as a glance told him—was fordable both above and below the bridge, and they were wasting their labour. Moreover, arches of so narrow a span could be easily repaired.

Engineers, therefore, and artillery and infantry together pressed briskly up the exposed gradients, and were halted just beyond musket-shot from the bank opposite, having suffered little on the way from the few French voltigeurs who had arrived in time to fire with effect. Though beyond their range, the British position admirably commanded the bridge and the bridge-head; and Paget, warming to his work and willing to give tit-for-tat after hours of harassment, devised an open insult for his pursuers.

He ordered the guns to be unlimbered and their horses to be led out of sight. Then, regiment by regiment, he sent his division onward—20th, 52nd, 91st, and Rifles—pausing only at his trusted 28th, whom he proceeded to post with careful inconspicuousness; the light company behind a low fence in flank of the guns and commanding the bridge, the grenadiers about a hundred yards behind them, and the battalion companies yet a little further to the rear. While the 28th thus disposed themselves, the rest of the division moved off, leaving the guns to all appearance abandoned. The General spread his greatcoat, and seating himself on the slope behind the light company, cheerfully helped himself to snuff from the pocket of his buff-leather waistcoat. Meanwhile, the sky had been clearing steadily, and the sunshine, at first so feeble, fell on the slope with almost summer warmth. The 28th, under the lee of the mountain-cliffs, looked up and saw white clouds chasing each other across deep gulfs of blue, looked down and saw the noon rays glinting on their enemy's accoutrements beyond the bridge-head. The French were gathering fast, but could not yet make up their minds to assault.

"Our friends," said the General, pouring himself a drink from his pocket-flask, "don't seem in a hurry to add to their artillery."

The men of the light company, standing near him, laughed as they munched their rations. For three days they had plodded through snow and sleet with hot hearts, nursing their Commander-in-Chief's reproof at Calcabellos: "You, 28th, are not the men you used to be. You are no longer the regiment who to a man fought by my side in Egypt!" So Moore had spoken, and ridden off contemptuously, leaving the words to sting. They not only stung, but rankled; for to the war-cry of "Remember Egypt!" the 28th always went into action: and they had been rebuked in the presence of Paget, now their General of Division, but once their Colonel, and the very man under whom they had won their proudest title, "the Backplates." It was Paget who, when once in Egypt the regiment had to meet two simultaneous attacks, in front and rear, had faced his rear rank about and gloriously repulsed both charges.

At the moment of Moore's reproof Paget had said nothing, and he made no allusion to it now. But the 28th understood. They knew why he had posted them alone here, and why he remained to watch. He was giving them a splendid chance, if a forlorn one: in the recovered sunshine their hearts warmed to him.

Unhappily, the French did not seem disposed to walk into the trap. Their fire slackened—from the first it had not been serious—and they loitered by the bridge-end awaiting reinforcements. Yet from time to time they pushed small parties across the fords above and below the bridge; and at length Paget sent a young subaltern up to the crest of the ridge on his flank, to see how many had collected thus on the near side of the stream. The subaltern reported—"Two or three hundred."

By this time the 28th had been parted for an hour or more; time enough to give the main body of the reserve a start of four miles. General Paget consulted his watch, returned it to his fob, and ordered the guns

to be horsed again. As the artillerymen led their horses forward, he turned to the infantry, eyed their chapfallen faces, and composedly took snuff.

"Twenty-eighth, if you don't get fighting enough it's not my fault."

This was all he said, but it went to the men's hearts. "You'll give us another chance, Sir," answered one or two. He had given them back already some of their old self-esteem, and if they were disappointed of a scrimmage, so was he.

But it would never do, since the French shirked a direct attack, to linger and be turned in flank by the numbers crossing the fords. So, having horsed his guns and sent them forward to overtake the reserve, Paget ordered the 28th to quit their position and resume the march.

No sooner were they in motion than the enemy's leading column began to pour across the bridge; its light companies, falling in with the scattered troops from the fords, pressed down upon the British rear; and the 28th took up once more the Parthian game in which they were growing expert. For three miles along the climbing road they marched, faced about for a skirmish, drove back their pursuers, and marched forward again, always in good order; the enemy being encumbered by its cavalry, which, useless from the first in this rough and wavering track, at length became an impediment and a serious peril. It was by fairly stampeding a troop back upon the foot-soldiers following that the British in the end checked the immediate danger, and, hurrying forward unmolested for a couple of miles, gained a new position in which they could not easily be assailed. The road here wound between a line of cliffs and a precipice giving a sheer drop into the ravine; and here, without need of flankers or, indeed, possibility of using them, the rearmost (light) company halted for a while and faced about defiantly.

This brought their right shoulders round to the precipice, at the foot of which, and close upon three hundred feet below, a narrow plateau (or so it seemed) curved around the rock-face. The French, held at check, and once more declining a frontal attack, detached a body of cavalry and voltigeurs to follow their path in the hope of turning one flank. But a week's snow had smoothed over the true contour of the valley, and this apparent plateau proved to be but a gorge piled to its brim with drifts, in which men and horses plunged and sank until, repenting, they had much ado to extricate themselves.

On the ledge over their heads a young subaltern of the 28th—the same that Paget had sent to count the numbers crossing the fords—was looking down and laughing, when a pompous voice at his elbow inquired—"Pray, Sir, where is General Paget?"

The subaltern, glancing up quickly, saw, planted on horseback before him with legs astraddle, a podgy, red-faced man in a blue uniform buttoned to the chin. The General himself happened to be standing less than five yards away, resting his elbows on the wall of the road while he scanned the valley and the struggling Frenchmen through his glass: and the subaltern, knowing that he must have heard the question, for the moment made no reply.

"Be so good as to answer at once, Sir? Where is General Paget?"

The General closed his glass leisurably and came forward.

"I am General Paget, Sir—at your commands."

"Oh—ah—er, I beg pardon," said the little blue-coated man, slewing about in his saddle. "I am Paymaster-General, and—er—the fact is—"

"Paymaster-General?" echoed Paget in a soft and musing tone, as if deliberately searching his memory.

"Assistant," the little man corrected.

"Get down from your horse, Sir."

"I beg pardon—"

"Get down from your horse."

The Assistant-Paymaster clambered off. His vanity was wounded and he showed it; the mottles on his face deepened to crimson. "Beg pardon—ceremony—hardly an occasion—treasure of the army in danger."

Paget eyed him calmly, but with a darkening at the corner of the eye; a sign which the watching subaltern knew to be ominous.

"Be a little more explicit, if you please."

"The treasure, Sir, for which I am responsible—"

"Yes? How much?"

"I am not sure that I ought—"

"How much?"

"If you press the question, Sir, it might be twenty-five thousand pounds. I should not have mentioned it in the hearing of your men—" he hesitated.

The General concluded his sentence for him. "—Had not your foresight placed it in safety and out of their reach: that's understood. Well, Sir—what then?"

"But, on the contrary, General, it is in imminent peril! The carts conveying it have stuck fast, not a mile ahead: the bullocks are foundered and cannot proceed; and I have ridden back to request that you supply me with fresh animals."

"Look at me, Sir, and then pray look about you."

"I beg your pardon—"

"You ought to. Am I a bullock-driver, Sir, or a muleteer? And in this country"—with a sharp wave of his hand—"can I breed full-grown mules or bullocks at a moment's notice to repair your d—d incompetence? Or, knowing me, have you the assurance to tell me coolly that you have lost—yes, lost—the treasure committed to you?—to confess that you, who ought to be a day's march ahead of the main body, are hanging back upon the rearmost company of the rearguard?—and come to whining when that company is actually engaged with the enemy? Look, Sir"—and it seemed to some of the 28th that their General mischievously prolonged his address to give the Assistant-Paymaster a taste of rearguard work, for Soult's heavy columns were by this time pressing near to the entrance of the defile—"observe the kind of strife in which we have been engaged since dawn; reflect that our tempers must needs be short; and congratulate yourself that, if this mountain be bare of fresh bullocks, it also fails to supply a handy tree."

The little man waited no longer on the road, along which French bullets were beginning to whistle, but clambered on his horse, and galloped off with hunched shoulders to rejoin his carts.

The rearguard, galled now by musketry and finding that, for all their floundering, the enemy were creeping past the rocky barrier below, retired in good order but briskly, and so, in about twenty minutes, overtook the two treasure-carts and their lines of exhausted cattle. Plainly this procession had come to the end of its powers and could not budge: and as plainly the officers in charge of it were at loggerheads. Paget surveyed the scene, his brow darkening thunderously: for of the guns he had sent forward to overtake the reserve two stood planted to protect the carts, and the artillery-captain in charge of them was being harangued by the fuming Assistant-Paymaster, while the actual guard of the treasure—a subaltern's party of the 4th (King's Own)—stood watching the altercation in surly contempt. Now the 28th and the King's Own were old friends, having been brigaded together through the early days of the campaign. As Paget rode forward they exchanged hilarious grins.

"Pray, Sir," he addressed the artilleryman, "why are you loitering here when ordered to overtake the main body with all speed? And what are you discussing with this person?"

"The Colonel, Sir, detached me at this officer's request."

"Hey?" Paget swung round on the Assistant-Paymaster. "You *dared* to interfere with an order of mine? And, having done so, you forbore to tell me, just now, the extent of your impudence!"

"But—but the bullocks can go no farther!" stammered the poor man.

"And if so, who is responsible? Are *you*, Sir?" Paget demanded suddenly of the subaltern.

"No, General," the young man answered, saluting. "I beg to say that as far back as Nogales I pointed out the condition of these beasts, and also where in that place fresh animals were to be found: but I was bidden to hold my tongue."

"Do you admit this?" It was the Assistant-Paymaster's turn again.

"Upon my word, Sir," he tried to bluster, "I am not to be cross-examined in this fashion. I do not belong to the reserve, and I take my orders—"

"Then what the devil are you doing here?—And how is it I catch you ordering my reserve about? By the look of it, a moment ago you were even attempting to teach my horse-artillery its business."

"He was urging me, Sir," said the artillery-captain grimly, "to abandon my guns and hitch my teams on to his carts."

The General's expression changed, and he bent upon the little man in blue a smile that was almost caressing. "I beg your pardon, Sir: it appears that I have quite failed to appreciate you."

"Do not mention it, Sir. You see, with a sum of twenty-five thousand pounds at stake—"

"And your reputation."

"To be sure, and my reputation; though that, I assure you, was less in my thoughts. With all this at stake—"

"Say rather 'lost.' I am going to pitch it down the mountain."

"But it is money!" almost screamed the little man.

"So are shot and shells. Twenty-eighth, forward, and help the guard to overturn the carts!"

Even the soldiers were staggered for a moment by this order. Impossible as they saw it to be to save the treasure, they were men; and the instinct of man revolts from pouring twenty-five thousand pounds over a precipice. They approached, unstrapped the tarpaulin covers, and feasted their eyes on stacks of silver Spanish dollars.

"You cannot mean it, Sir! I hold you responsible—" Speech choked the Assistant-Paymaster, and he waved wild arms in dumbshow.

But the General did mean it. At a word from him the artillerymen stood to their guns, and at another word the fatigue party of the 28th climbed off the carts, put their shoulders to the wheels and axle-trees,

and with a heave sent the treasure over in a jingling avalanche. A few ran and craned their necks to mark where it fell: but the cliffs just here were sharply undercut, and everywhere below spread deep drifts to receive and cover it noiselessly. After the first rush and slide no sound came up from the depths into which it had disappeared. The men strained their ears to listen. They were listening still when, with a roar, the two guns behind them spoke out, hurling their salutation into Soult's advance guard as it swung into view around the corner of the road.

II.

In a mud-walled hut perched over the brink of the ravine and sheltered there by a shelving rock, an old Gallegan peasant sat huddled over a fire and face to face with starvation. The fire, banked in the centre of the earthen floor, filled all the cabin with smoke, which escaped only by a gap in the thatch and a window-hole overlooking the ravine. An iron crock, on a chain furred with soot, hung from the rafters, where sooty cobwebs, a foot and more in length, waved noiselessly in the draught. It was empty, but he had no strength to lift it off its hook; and at the risk of cracking it he had piled up the logs on the hearth, for the cold searched his old bones. The window-hole showed a patch of fading day, wintry and sullen: but no beam of it penetrated within, where the firelight flickered murkily on three beds of dirty straw, a table like a butcher's block, and, at the back of the hut, an alcove occupied by three sooty dolls beneath a crucifix—the Virgin, St. Joseph, and St. James.

The alcove was just a recess scooped out of the *adobe* wall: and the old man himself could not have told why his house had been built of unbaked mud when so much loose stone lay strewn about the mountain-side ready to hand. Possibly even his ancestors, who had built it, could not have told. They had come from the plain-land near Zamora, and built in the only fashion they knew—a fashion which *their* ancestors had learnt from the Moors: but time and the mountain's bad habit of dropping stones had taught them to add a stout roof. For generations they had clung to this perch, and held body and soul together by the swine-herding. They pastured their pigs three miles below, where the ravine opened upon a valley moderately fertile and wooded with oak and chestnut; and in midwinter drove them back to the hill and stied them in a large pen beside the hut, in which, if the pen were crowded, they made room for the residue.

The family now consisted of the old man, Gil Chaleco (a widower and past work); his son Gil the Younger, with a wife, Juana; their only daughter, Mercedes, her young husband, Sebastian May, and their two-year-old boy. The two women worked with the men in herding the swine and were given sole charge of them annually, when Gil the Younger and Sebastian tramped it down to the plains and hired themselves out for the harvest.

But this year Sebastian, instead of harvesting, had departed for Corunna to join the insurrectionary bands and carry a gun in defence of his country. To Gil the Elder this was a piece of youthful folly. How could it matter, in this valley of theirs, what King reigned in far-away Madrid? And would a Spaniard any more than a Corsican make good the lost harvest-money? The rest of the family had joined him in raising objections; for in this den of poverty the three elders thought of money morning, noon, and night, and of nothing but money; and Mercedes was young and in love with her husband, and sorely unwilling to lend him to the wars. Sebastian, however, had smiled and kissed her and gone his way; and at the end of his soldiery had found himself, poor lad, in hospital in

be a treat for him to see the tall foreign redcoats marching past.

So they had started, leaving the old man with a day's provision (for the foragers had cleared the racks and the larder as well as the sty), and promising to be home before nightfall. But two days and a night had passed without news of them.

With his failing strength he had made shift to keep the fire alight; but food was not to be found. He had eaten his last hard crust of millet-bread seven or eight hours before, and this had been his only breakfast. His terror for the fate of the family was not acute. Old age had dulled his faculties, and he dozed by the fire with sudden starts of wakefulness, blinking his smoke-sored eyes and gazing with a vague sense of evil on the

straw beds and the image in the alcove. His thoughts ran on the swine and the price to be paid for them by the Englishman: they faded into dreams wherein the family saints stepped down from their shrine and chattered with the foreign paymaster; dreams in which he found himself grasping silver dollars with both hands. And all the while he was hungry to the point of dying; yet the visionary dollars brought no food—suggested only the impulse to bury them out of sight of thieves.

So vivid was the dream that, waking with a start and a shiver, he hobbled towards the window-hole and stopped to pick up the wooden shutter that should close it. Standing so, still half asleep, with his hand on the shutter-bar, he heard a rushing sound behind him, as though the mountain-side were breaking away overhead and rushing down upon the roof and back of the cabin.

He had spent all his life on these slopes and knew the sounds of avalanche and land-slips—small landslips in this Gallegan valley were common enough. This noise resembled both, yet resembled neither, and withal was so terrifying that he swung round to face it, a quake in his shoes—to see the rear wall bowing inwards and crumbling, and the roof quietly subsiding upon it, as if to bury him alive.

For a moment he saw it as the mirror of his dream, cracking and splitting; then, as the image of the Virgin tilted itself forward from its shrine

and fell with a crash, he dropped the shutter, and running to the door, tugged at its heavy wooden bolt. The hut was collapsing, and he must escape into the open air.

He neither screamed nor shouted, for his terror throttled him; and after the first rushing noise the wall bowed inwards silently, with but a trickle of dry and loosened mud. His gaze, cast back across his shoulder, was on it while he tugged at the bolt. Slowly—very slowly, the roof sank, and stayed itself, held up on either hand by its two corner-props. Then, while it came to a standstill, sagging between them, the wall beneath it burst asunder, St. Joseph and St. James were flung head-over-heels after the Virgin, and through the rent poured a broad river of silver.

He faced around gradually, holding his breath. His back was to the door now, and he leaned against it with outspread palms while his eyes devoured the miracle.

(To be concluded.)



Through the rent poured a broad river of silver.

Leon, one of the many hundreds abandoned by the Marquis of Romana to the French.

News of this had not reached the valley, where indeed his wife's family had other trouble to concern them: for a forage party from the retreating British main guard had descended upon the cabin four days ago and carried off all the swine, leaving in exchange some scraps of paper, which (they said) would be honoured next day by the Assistant-Paymaster: he could not be more than a day's march behind. But a day had passed, and another, and now the household had gone off to Nogales to meet him on the road, leaving only the old man, and taking even little Sebastianillo. The pigs would be paid for handsomely by the rich English; Juana had some purchases to make in the town; and Mercedes needed to buy a shawl for the child, and thought it would

THE THEOCRACY IN THE CLOUDS: BUDDHIST MONASTERIES IN TIBET.

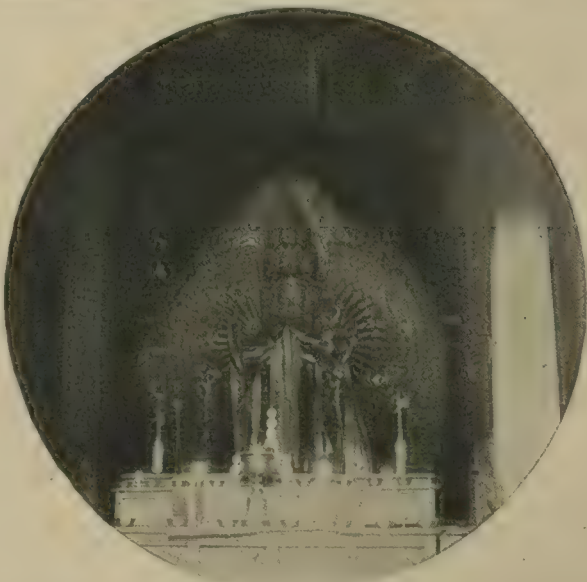


THE ROOM AND LIBRARY OF A TIBETAN ABBOT.



THE GREAT PRAYER-WHEEL OF THE MONASTERY.

THE Lama, whose room, chapel, and library are figured on this page, is believed, on his death, to be reincarnated in some child. He is called a "Tulku," or incarnate Lama. Only Lamas of originally great sanctity are thus reborn. The library contains the Kangyur, or Buddhist scriptures, in a hundred volumes. Each volume occupies one compartment in the shelves, and is carefully wrapped in cloth between two thick wooden boards. In this monastery the boards are painted red, and have the title in gilt letters on the end. The two carved wooden masks on the pillar are the guardian deities of the library, who are supposed to take care of the books. The central altar in the monastery chapel has behind it a figure of Avalokita, the personification of wisdom, called, in Tibetan, "Chen-re-zig," with eleven heads



and many arms. He is a "Boddhisatwa" or spiritual son of the Celestial Buddha "Amitabha," and the Dalai Lamas are supposed to be his incarnation upon earth. In a deep recess behind the altar is a colossal figure of Buddha in the usual sitting posture. At first, on entering the chapel from outside, one does not see this figure in the darkness; but as the eyes become accustomed to the dim light, the great calm face and figure gradually begin to appear through the gloom with a very impressive effect in contrast to the light and glitter of lamps before the image on the altar. We also show the doorway of the Manikhang, the room at a Tibetan monastery where the large prayer-wheel is kept. The Lama, seated within, is pulling the wheel round with a leather strap.

THE CENTRAL ALTAR IN THE MONASTERY CHAPEL.



A LIBRARY OF THE BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES, WITH AN ALTAR IN THE CENTRE.

THE BELEAGUERED BRITISH FORCE IN TIBET: GYANGTSE, THE MAIN POINT OF OPERATIONS.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY AN OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITION.



SIGNS OF THE BRITISH POWER AT GYANGTSE: THE UNION JACK AND A SIKH ON THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE TOWN.



A TIBETAN SPEARMAN.



A FINE NINE-STORY BUILDING WITH A GILDED CUPOLA NEAR THE MONASTERY AT GYANGTSE.



MOUNTED TIBETAN WITH SWORD AND MUSKET.



GYANGTSE, THE POINT FROM WHICH THE BRITISH EXPEDITION IS NOW OPERATING. (NOTE THE WONDERFUL LIKENESS OF THIS PHOTOGRAPH TO A CHINESE ARCHITECTURAL PLAN.)



A TYPICAL TIBETAN WARRIOR.



TIBETAN TROOPS.



A TYPICAL TIBETAN STREET.



THE FORT AT GYANGTSE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



TIBETAN ENVOYS.



A STONE BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER AT GYANGTSE.

FICTION, LETTERS, AND SPORT.

Rulers of Kings. By Gertrude Atherton. (London: Macmillan. 6s.)
Nature's Comedian. By W. E. Norris. (London: Longmans. 6s.)
Letters of Lord Acton to Mary Gladstone. Edited by Herbert Paul. (London: George Allen. 15s.)
The Successor. By Richard Pryce. (London: Hutchinson. 6s.)
The Magnetic North. By Elizabeth Robins. London: Heinemann. 6s.)
A Shooting Trip to Kamchatka. By E. Demidoff (Prince San Donato). London: Rowland Ward. 21s.)

Who would be a king? Any reader who may be inclined to envy the kingly state will, when he has read "Rulers of Kings," promptly transfer his affections to the multi-millionaire, who can rule nations with his golden sceptre. There is a glorious audacity about Mrs. Atherton's conception which is very attractive, and this quality is more and more in evidence as the story develops—William of Germany and the other exalted personages who have a place in the narrative being presented in a truly democratic spirit as the equals, or very nearly, of the flower of American manhood. To this, of course, we take no exception, although we venture to think that the final *dénouement* might have been modified with considerable advantage. Fortunately the success of the book does not hang upon these minor details, and, viewed as a study of temperament, it takes a very high place; indeed, it is long since we have read anything so instinct with vitality. Written throughout with great care and skill, there are here and there passages of exceptional beauty and penetration, which recur gratefully to the memory; the dialogue is natural and fresh, mercifully not cast in the aspiring epigrammatic mould, although at times the characters make very long speeches—sometimes extending to a couple of closely printed pages—apparently without drawing breath. But this may be the fashion on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. W. E. Norris's reputation as a literary Griffiths—"the safe man," not the brother writer—will be in no way lessened by his latest work. Despite the fact that its chief character is what the Mrs. Grundys of a certain type still call a play-actor, his story is essentially innocuous—even, some will say, enlightening in that it bears witness to the truth of the Shakspearean saw that a man may smile and smile and be a villain—if but a villain of sorts. Truly, "Nature's Comedian" is another novel without a hero, unless "the young lady in the stalls," of doubtful existence nowadays, will permit an elderly playwright-parson to usurp the place of a *jeune premier*, who is heroic only in his "brilliant exit." Harold Dunville is far from being an adorable personage, although he has the advantage of a "past." The fact that he is a professional lady's-actor makes him, almost of necessity, an amateur lady's-man, and thus that most objectionable being, a male flirt. Where woman is concerned he is inveterately imprudent, almost as insincere, quite as vacillating; altogether, a gambler in love for whom little pity is felt when the wheel of fortune turns persistently against him. It is not to be denied, however, that, on the whole, his career is followed with interest: his amours, his ambitions as actor, politician, and man of county family, his frequent self-deception, and his equally frequent deception of others do not for a moment gain sympathy, but, of a certainty, they hold the attention. For the rest, it must be said that those concerned with the brief portion of his life chronicled in the novel are at least as true to nature as he himself; and that, without exception, they fall readily into place—an achievement upon which Mr. Norris is to be congratulated.

Lord Acton remains a mystery to the general public. He was known to be the intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone, and his staunchest adherent. He was also known to be a scholar of vast erudition. This is the extent of the general impression left by his career. He did not write notable books, but there are said to be many articles of his buried in the files of periodicals. In one great historical transaction he did play a conspicuous part. Lord Acton and Dr. Dollinger led the opposition in the Vatican Council to the dogma of Papal Infallibility. From that time Lord Acton was a resolute opponent of Ultramontanism. He rejoiced in Italian unity and the overthrow of the Temporal Power. It is not easy to understand how he remained a Roman Catholic; but a Catholic he undoubtedly was—with large reservations. Mr. Paul says of him, "Even the frivolities of the world were not beneath his notice. He liked to know about marriages before they occurred. He was an excellent judge of cookery and wine. Yet the passion of his life was reading." The extent of his knowledge of history, theology, and metaphysics was vast, but its utility was vague. His influence at Cambridge, where he succeeded Sir John Seeley as Professor of Modern History, it is difficult to estimate. One gets the idea that his stores of learning were largely incommunicable. He was said to have read a German octavo volume every day, and to have made copious notes on it in a neat handwriting. That must have been an absorbing gratification to himself; but others could not have gained much by it. His letters to Mrs. Drew are good reading, but somehow do not give the impression of a judgment commensurate with so much learning. A rather droll passage warns his correspondent to keep her father in the right path in his studies of a great English novelist: "You cannot too much cultivate his taste for Dickens. Beware of 'Little Dorrit,' 'Oliver Twist,' and 'Dombey.' In 'Chuzzlewit' the English scenes are often amusing, but there is a story about Pecksniff that may repel him." Imagine the task of Mrs. Drew to keep from her father the story about Pecksniff! And what could Gladstone have had in common with Dickens? A letter which has a couple of pages about Seeley's "Expansion of England" makes us wonder whether Lord Acton's

lectures at Cambridge were equally compressed and allusive. "This is terribly didactic prose," he writes in an apologetic "aside"; but the trouble is not the didactic character of the prose. The writer knows so much, and can tell so little. Reading him is like trying to open a sardine-tin with a paper-knife. "I talk nonsense at times," he wrote, "because sense is monotonous." There is no nonsense in these letters, and the sense is monotonous because of one's disappointment that such prodigious attainments shed so poor a light. Acton's devotion to Gladstone made him curiously blind to the merits of statesmen like Bismarck and Disraeli. Of Disraeli we have this extraordinary judgment: "You have heard it said of—that he would have been a good fellow if he had not been a drunkard, a liar, and a thief. With a few allowances . . . a good deal may be said for the Tory leader who made England a Democracy." Perhaps this is a sample of Lord Acton's "nonsense."

By all the rules of the game, the hero and heroine of a novel ought to occupy the foreground, if not pretty well throughout the piece, at least when they are present on the stage. In "The Successor" they fail to do so; but Mr. Pryce may retort that it is by us and not by himself that Edmund and Gundred Alton are constituted hero and heroine of his novel. That point, if raised, could be established, no doubt; but the fact that some doubt upon it exists gives a clue to a weakness in the story. It is composed of too many threads of interest; or, rather, the threads are not very effectively worked in and towards a central interest. In a preliminary announcement (and pronouncement) the publishers describe the theme as "the secret understanding between husband and wife that an heir or heiress must be provided where none such could be expected, and where a daughter is born to the woman not long after her husband's death." That fairly sums up Part I., and we realise that if such a case be made the basis of a novel, or, at any rate, of an English novel, it must be stated with a considerable amount of vagueness. When Mrs. Alton puts up her hand to stop the story of adventure which her brother, Roddy Carmelin, begins to tell her, she is sparing a thousand (we hope, for Mr. Pryce's sake, many thousand) sensibilities with her own. If he has grasped the full significance of Part I., the reader must foresee many possibilities for Part II., and he will have no reason to complain of Mr. Pryce's selection among them. Roddy Carmelin becomes the centre of an ingenious and striking situation. But we could wish that some of the space occupied by preliminary events had been spared for a fuller and more free development of it.

No woman has ever mastered the details of pioneer life as Miss Robins has done. The miners' camp on the Yukon and the scenes at Klondyke in "The Magnetic North" have a minuteness of observation and a breadth of picturesque effect hitherto supposed to belong to the province of man in literature. When we come to consider the character-drawing in this novel, it is a little odd that the natives near the Arctic Circle are more interesting than the gold-seekers. Miss Robins did not intend that probably. She wanted us to be chiefly impressed by the Kentucky Colonel and his partner, who is known as "the Boy," and by the rest of the little company who are winter-bound on the Yukon. But somehow they all seem to be drawn from familiar models that we have met in fiction, or heard of in anecdote. A good deal more is known about mining life, in truth, than about life in our complicated civilisation. The types are so simple and easily understood. The Indians in Miss Robins's story are simple too, but they are comparatively new. The Princess Muckluck, with her ideas of propriety, is charming. Marriage by capture is the dominant custom in that part of the world; and when the Princess hears that, instead of offering resistance, American girls go quietly and cheerfully to be wed, she is inexpressibly shocked. Poor little Muckluck! When she wants to go with "the Boy"—"quite good," as she says, "like your girls"—he will not take her. There are many things in the book as excellent as this episode, and the whole story is strong and sustained.

Prince Demidoff's "Shooting Trip to Kamchatka" was productive of sport under difficulties. Big-game shooting is no child's play in any part of the world, but in the remote region which last attracted this ardent sportsman's attention, the drawbacks, we conceive, are more memorable than the sport. Perusal of the book leaves with us a general impression of mosquitoes and rain, the trophies obtained having nothing particular to recommend them. Wild sheep (*ovis nivicola*), the local variant of the *ovis ammon*, and bear are the beasts of chase in Kamchatka, and so little have the former been disturbed that Mr. Littledale, who accompanied the Prince, voted them unworthy the attention of a sportsman by reason of their very tameness. Bears are numerous and, in their degree, as fearless as the wild sheep. In the interior, whither the party first went, the greatest difficulty in using the rifle was due to the masses of mosquitoes, which collected in such numbers on the barrels that they obscured the sights! The stay made in the interior was not prolonged; the party, having obtained good specimens of sheep and bear, returned to Petropavlovsk, and turned their attention to the hills on the coast. Here game was more plentiful and, thanks to the sea-breezes, mosquitoes were fewer—perhaps a case of cause and effect, as animals, wild and tame, suffer cruelly from these pests. The author's account of the resources of the Kamchatka River will make the mouths of anglers to water. At one village the people showed a primitive fish-trap, from which they took upwards of two thousand salmon a day in the season. The fish are not sufficiently sophisticated to rise to a fly, but gave excellent sport with the spoon-bait. Prince Demidoff took a professional photographer with him, and Mr. Tallent's skill accounts for the excellence of the numerous illustrations.

WAR AND ROMANCE.

The heroic narrative had its origins in war, and although the cause of contest was love, yet for a long time the praise of stout knocks almost eclipsed the praise of the caress. The love passages proper in Homer are insignificant, and the one erotic incident is late and discredited—a recent reviewer has not hesitated to call it disreputable. With the romances proper the balance between passionate and perilous incidents found its adjustment, and in all essential particulars we have not altered much in our treatment of warlike themes. Scott caught the trick of the mediæval romance, and merely adapted it for a modern audience; and at a "fighting chapter" he has seldom been rivalled. Dumas, again, is more occupied with single combats, although his La Rochelle incidents and the death of d'Artagnan testify to his power over the stricken field. So widely different a genius as Meredith can on occasion quit his province of the subjective for the raw objectivity of the battlefield, as the rousing passages of Vittoria remain to testify; and while the conflicts of the mind are his especial kingdom, he has confessed his purely romantic creed in the couplet—

Four things greater than all things are,
 Women and horses, and power and war.

In the portraiture of the first he remains supreme, in the last, he might, had he cared to pursue the theme, have achieved equal greatness.

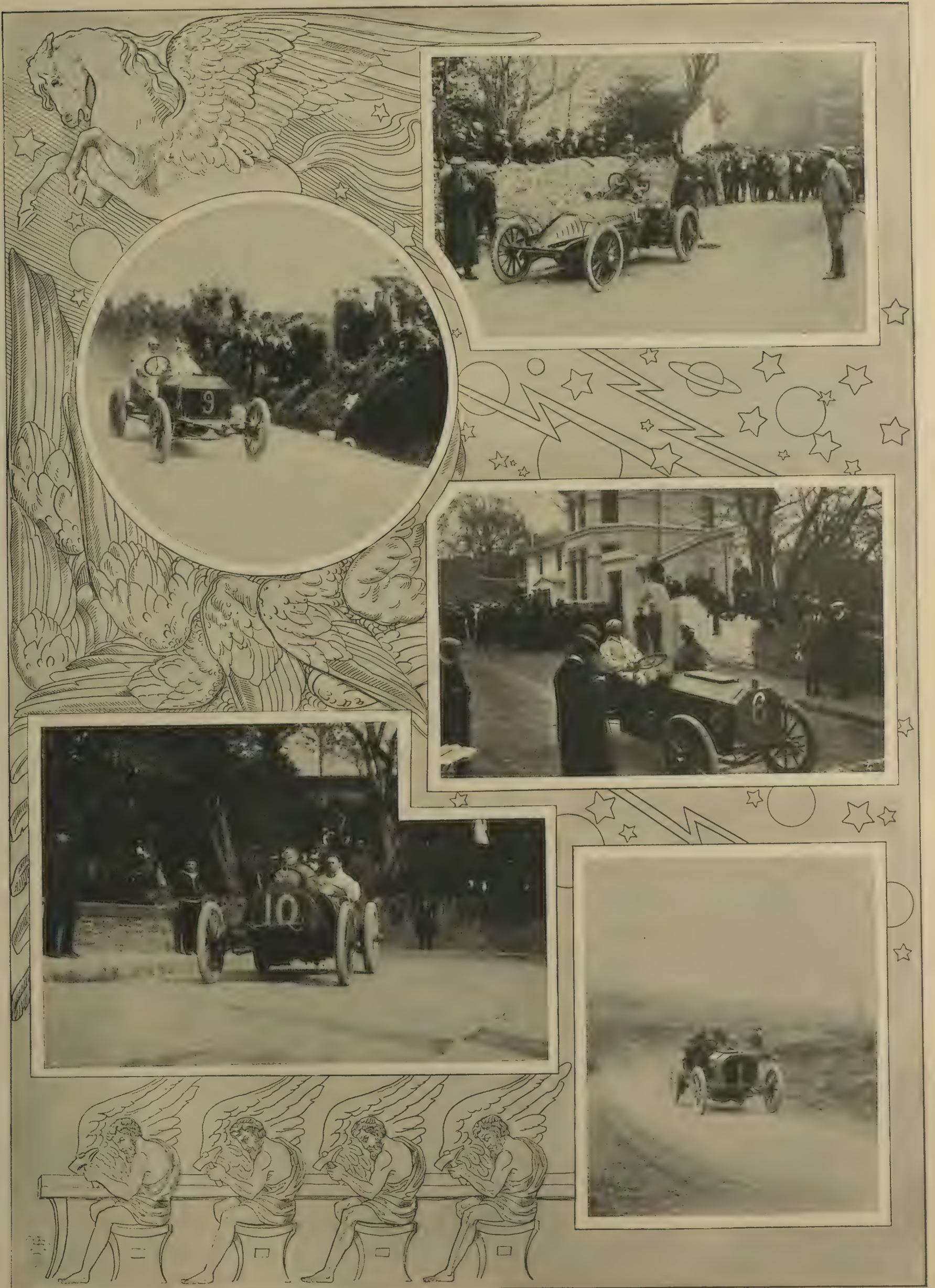
Psychology with a background of war and the strange disturbance and overbalancing of humanity during a time of strife have produced of recent years two microcosmic masterpieces, "L'Attaque du Moulin" and "Boule de Suif." The latter is the better example of the modern treatment of war; for the former, although carrying the indelible mint-mark of the greatest Apostle of Realism, is nevertheless of close kinship to the more conventional form of fighting story. It is full of the crash and turmoil of the actual fight, against which stormy background the tragedy of two lives, enveloped by destiny in the cloud of war, is played out. In "Boule de Suif," on the other hand, Maupassant has given us no battle-piece. The action, for the most part, takes place inside a *diligence* on the road from Paris to Havre; but war is there all the same—an insistent, all-pervading entity, the disturber of men's minds, the creator of a new phase of life. The purely romantic writer would have found in the situation a text from which he might expound the doctrine that war, in relaxation of convention, is the opportunity for the display of a nobler humanity. Not so Maupassant. He finds in his little band of travellers, driven into companionship by the stress of the political situation, that convention and prudishness are more rampant than ever. "Unfortunate female Demoiselle Boule de Suif," as Carlyle might have called her, receives no quarter from the respectably mated bourgeoisie; and even when her generosity finds them the food for which they are desperate, there is no whole-hearted relaxation in her favour. War, one begins to suspect, is for the most part sordid in its detail, and the glory is a quantity that defies analysis, or exists only in the romancer's brain. With the South African campaign, much of the glamour faded. The drab-clad ranks, the arid scene of operations, perpetual dust, foes encountered at invisible range, operations so vast that only the brain of the Commander-in-Chief could co-ordinate them into an organic whole, gave the descriptive or imaginative writer little chance. Mr. Kipling produced a series of hasty stories for the Press, with, as was to be expected, less than his usual success. One, however, "The Captive," which readers of this Journal will remember, must be excepted. There the "new warfare" was realised and depicted in a manner that leaves some room for hope that at a further distance of time, when a better perspective is possible, the last Boer War may be found fruitful of great fiction. But the future writer, be he Kipling or another, must not impose upon the subject the old ideals of the campaigning story. The "Charles O'Malley" vein is wrought out, and although there is still plenty of good-fellowship and the frequent "bowl of bishop," or, to speak strictly by the label, its equivalent in Caledonian nectar, among our fighting-men, the conditions necessitate a more tense, nay, a more scientific, method. Kipling found it in the romance of a man and his gun, the creature of his brain, a thing of centimètres, tangents, trajectories, and delicately adjusted charges. In the old romances, chivalrous foes would exchange swords or rings. Kipling's inventor bestows on his captors the formula for his powder. It is a scientific age. Also a mercenary one; for the ingenious giver reflects that there is a fortune in his gift, if the receiver but knows what to do with it; and of a surety some Freddy or Algy at the War Office will help. Freddy's sister, or Algy's, alas! once equally potent, have been disqualified by a recent Order—a sad blow, this, to the kinship of Romance and War.

One thing remains—the delightful incongruity arising from the situation of a prisoner of war on *parole*. Our modernity has even heightened its possibilities. The inventor would know the effect of his weapon. At once the clerkly skill of the British officer aids his natural courtesy. The hospital lists are produced, and that they are found too light to be comforting only adds to the effect of the newer humour. The dry light of modern civilisation must yet yield something in the business of war-fiction, and an earnest of this promise is the scene where our captive American citizen, lately in Boer service, stands up with the English military men, his jailers, while they drink "The King, and Fox-hunting." Such weighty trivialities as these make for the Millennium.

That day, obviously, is still distant, although Russia and Japan are, no doubt, hastening its coming. Not until the reign of Universal Peace, it has been said, shall we have another epic. And as nothing can be fully known and understood until its opposite has been realised, it is not improbable that the Millennial epic will be warlike in its theme; romantic also, for crude realism will have become impossible. The last word on War, perhaps, will be only the first word of Romance.

PRELIMINARIES TO THE MOTOR DERBY: THE GORDON-BENNETT TRIALS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOWDEN, CAMPBELL AND GRAY, AND THE TOPICAL PRESS AGENCY.



1. MR. S. F. EDGE (CHOSEN FOR THE BRITISH TEAM) COMING DOWN BRAY HILL, ISLE OF MAN. (NAPIER CAR.)

2. MR. S. GIRLING (CHOSEN FOR THE BRITISH TEAM) AT QUARTER BRIDGE. (WOLSELEY CAR.)

3. MR. CHARLES JARROTT (CHOSEN FOR THE BRITISH TEAM). (WOLSELEY CAR.)

4. THE UNLUCKY BRITISH COMPETITOR, MR. CLIFFORD EARP, WHO ATTAINED THE BEST UNOFFICIAL TIME, BUT WAS DISQUALIFIED BY AN ACCIDENT. (NAPIER CAR.)

5. MR. STOCKS (IN BRITISH RESERVE TEAM) ON SNAREFELL. (NAPIER CAR.)

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

ABOUT OUR INTERNAL BODILY WORK.

One of the most recent of physiological discoveries, and one possessing a highly practical bearing on human welfare, is that which refers to "internal secretions." So curious in all its aspects is this topic that it may be said to open up before our mental view an entirely new phase of our vital actions. When we speak about a "secretion," we mean a substance, a fluid, which has been manufactured in a living body by some organ or other set apart for this purpose. Secretion, in fact, is a process of vital manufacture. The raw material is the blood which is the common currency in the commerce of the body. But anything that is manufactured is not *per se* contained in the blood. It has to be made, and compounded of elements which the blood supplies. In this work we meet with some of the most elaborate and complex of the arrangements which life has to offer for the contemplation of science.

The manufacturers are the "cells" which form the essential parts of every gland; indeed, cells appear before us as the veritable workmen of the whole body, ranging from nerve cells, which rule us, to the cells that build up and produce our bones. Now, in the glands of the body, these workmen—each a microscopic unit of protoplasm or living matter—discharge the function of making from the blood whatever product a gland may offer as its contribution to life's processes. It is easy to substantiate this statement. The cells which compose our liver are bile-makers in addition to their performing certain other curious works representing the liver's duties. Other cells in the glands of our eyes manufacture our tears. Others, again, secrete the gastric juice by which the food is acted upon in the stomach. A fourth set of cells produce pancreatic juice in the sweetbread, and a fifth set supply the saliva or "water" of the mouth.

In truth, a living body would therefore appear to be a kind of colonial organism, since it is built up of diverse groups or nations of cells discharging different duties, but all contributing to the maintenance of the State by reason of their harmonious working. This is a true view of our own constitution, and likewise of that of every other living being. If an animal's body consists of one cell only, it resembles the house with the maid-of-all-work. She performs all the duties of the domicile in her single personality. The higher animal with its many cells represents the household of the great, with service specialised and menial set apart for the performance of each portion of the household work.

Clearly, our cells as living beings are invested each with its own vital powers. The bile-maker cannot produce saliva; the nerve cell has no power of manufacturing tears. But while thus limited and specialised in their duties, the cells everywhere possess a true manufacturing power. I have said it is no case, this, of merely taking out of the blood something that is in it. It is a true process of making and elaborating a new something, or rather new somethings, out of the common raw material provided. This is precisely where the wonderful side of secretion is seen. It is as complex a work as is life's action as a whole. We can realise that in this fashion the body produces the fluids which are useful and necessary for the carrying out of its various functions. It is a country which, in one way, is entirely a protected trading one, save, of course, that it must rely on free trade (in a physiological sense) for the ultimate material, in the shape of food, out of which the blood is elaborated.

Used in various plain ways, we see that tears and saliva and bile, and so forth, are all employed directly through their being poured outwards on the food or into various organs. Even the oil that lubricates our joints represents a secretion which is perpetually being produced and insinuated between the surfaces that move one upon the other. When, however, we come to consider "internal secretion" a very different state of matters falls to be noted. Here we meet with substances that are not poured outwards, but inwardly. Made from the blood, they are returned to the blood as manufactured products, apparently necessary to maintain that fluid in a state adapted to discharge its full duties to the body of which it is such an important constituent.

The work of internal secretion is performed by certain glands, of which there is no lack of examples to be found. The thyroid gland in the neck is one of them. This is a gland which grows very large in goitre or "Derbyshire neck," an ailment of hard-water districts. If the secretion of this gland is not duly added to the blood, disease of a very distinct type appears, and it is cured when the physician administers to the patient the thyroid-gland substance of the sheep. In that form of idiocy known as "cretinism" the gland is wanting; but the cretin brightens up when he also receives a modicum of thyroid matter. Yet another example of an internal secretion is that afforded by the substance which the "suprarenal" bodies, as they are called, pass into the blood. These last are situated on the top of each kidney. Their secretion appears to give tone to our muscles. When they take to ailing, loss of muscular tone is apparent.

Even the sweetbread itself, though it does make a definite fluid of use in digestion, seems also to supply a something necessary to the blood; for we find that diabetes is always of more serious type where the sweetbread is involved. Such discoveries bring us to the very limit of present-day research into living functions. Their most gratifying feature, in addition to their throwing light on life's workings, is that which places in the hands of the physician knowledge both of the cause of disease and of its cure.

ANDREW WILSON.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

W C SANDFORD (Wellington, New Zealand).—We are much obliged for the game, which we have not had time to play over, but trust to find it up to publication standard. We note with interest your comparison of New Zealand with University chess.

A H E JOHNSON (Anfield).—We presume there is no reference on the part of the commentators to 7. K Kt to K 2nd, because it was not a move that appeared deserving of consideration. We are not able, however, in our limited space to discuss purely theoretical moves in an already well-analysed opening.

JEFF ALLEN.—The diagram of No. 3132 is quite correct, and we see no reason why the Bishop at White's Q 2nd should be other than the colour printed.

H S BRANDRETH.—(1) The last book on the openings is Cook's "Compendium." (2) There is nothing more recent than Mrs. Baird's collection.

F M EDGINTON (Hampstead).—Rejected contributions are immediately destroyed, and we regret we are unable to comply with your wish.

A G B (Dublin).—Yes; it is quite correctly printed, and there are one or two very near "tries," as you say.

D HAUGHTON (Hull).—Your copy is quite correct.

G BAKKER (Rotterdam).—Problems to hand, with thanks.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3127 received from Handel Smith (Colombo); of No. 3126 from Emile Frau (Lyons), Cedric and Leonard Owen (Russia), Geo. Devey Farmer, M.D. (Ancaster, Ontario), and C Field Junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3130 from Charles H Allen, A J Allen (Hampstead), Eugene Henry (Lewisham), Cedric and Leonard Owen, and Emile Frau; of No. 3131 from A G (Pancsova), A Belcher (Wycombe), H Le Jeune, Emile Frau (Lyons), C A Rowley (Clifton), C E Perugini, Cedric and Leonard Owen (Russia), Malcolm Sim (Twickenham), and F R Pickering (Forest Hill).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3132 received from Julia Short (Exeter), Albert Wolff (Putney), J W (Campsie), Malcolm Sim (Twickenham), F J S (Hampstead), Shadforth, Eugene Henry (Lewisham), G C B, H R Chamberlin (Leicester), E Fear H (Trowbridge), F Henderson (Leeds), Sorrento, H Le Jeune, E G Rodway (Trowbridge), Doryman G Bakker (Rotterdam), Reginald Gordon, L Desanges, E J Winter-Wood, Valentin Oppermann (Marseilles), Albert Rettich (Upper Tooting), Clement C Danby, Charles Burnett, F Ede (Canterbury), A Bailey (Brighton), George Fisher (Belfast), G T Hughes (Dublin), C E Perugini, Jeff J Allen (Tenby), H S Brandreth (Lac de Como), A G Bagot (Dublin), Fire Plug, R Worters (Canterbury), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), T Roberts, T Standing (Manchester), A Belcher (Wycombe), Rev. A Mays (Bedford), A S Brown (Paisley), and C Haviland (Frimley).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3131.—By A. W. DANIEL.

WHITE.

1. Q to B 5th
2. Kt to K 6th
3. Q mates.

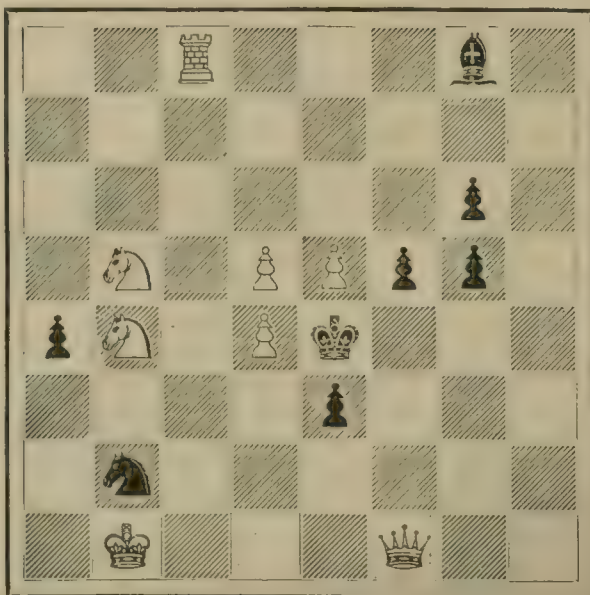
If Black play 1. Q to K B sq, 2. Kt (Kt 6th) takes Q; if 1. Q to K sq, 2. B takes Q; if 1. Q to B sq, 2. Q takes Q; if 1. Q takes B, 2. Q takes Q; and if 1. Q to Q sq, then 2. K to K 6th (ch), and 3. Q mates.

BLACK.

- K to R 3rd
- Any move

PROBLEM No. 3134.—By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the International Tournament at Cambridge Springs between Messrs. BARRY and NAPIER.

(Petroff Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	28. R to Q 2nd	Q to Kt 6th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes P	29. R to K 2nd	P to Kt 5th
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	30. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q 4th
6. B to Q 3rd	B to K 2nd	31. B P takes P	P takes P
7. Castles	Q Kt to B 3rd	32. Kt to B 3rd	Q to Kt 6th
8. R to K sq	B to K Kt 5th	33. P takes P	Q takes P (Kt 5)
9. B takes Kt	P takes B	34. B to Q 2nd	Q to Kt 6th
10. R takes P	B takes Kt	35. B to R 5th	R to R sq
11. Q takes B	Kt takes P	36. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q 4th
12. Q to B 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	37. B to B 3rd	
13. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles		
The mid-game is started on fairly even terms. The opening has followed old-fashioned lines, but it is pleasant to find the Petroff again in vogue.			
14. Kt to B 3rd	B to B 3rd	As Black has no intention of accepting a draw, White tries another line, but these manoeuvres of the Bishop only serve his opponent's opportunity. The way is now cleared for the advance of Black's R P.	
15. Q to K sq	Q to Q 4th	37. P takes R	B takes B
16. R to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q 4th	38. K R to K sq	Kt to B 5th
This apparently purposeless move has to be immediately unmade, and at once gives Black the advantage.			
17. R to K 4th	P to Q R 4th	39. K R to K sq	Q takes Kt
18. P to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q sq	40. Q R to Q sq	Kt to K 7th (ch)
19. R to K 2nd	Kt to Q 6th	41. K to R sq	Q takes Q R
20. Q to B sq	P to R 5th	The ending compensates for the tedious of the preceding play. It is brilliant, in combination with fine judgment.	
21. P to Q R 3rd	P to R 4th	42. R takes Q	R takes R
22. R to Kt sq	R to Q 2nd	43. Q takes R	P to R 6th
23. B to K 3rd	K R to Q sq	44. Q to Q 5th	
24. R to Q sq	Q to Kt 6th	Taking the Knight is no good. The only chance is a perpetual check, and that cannot be got.	
25. R to Kt sq	P to R 3rd	44. R to Kt sq	
No doubt a precautionary measure, but the play on both sides is exceedingly slow. White is reduced to utter helplessness.			
And after a few more moves, White resigned.			

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THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—II.

Mr. Sargent's portrait of Mrs. Charles Wertheimer—the second he has painted—is a triumph of execution. It is a first-class Sargent—perhaps the only one of the year. Perfect finish is everywhere—in the vivid face, experienced and powdered; in the hands; in the pearls which only he can render; in the amazing gown; in the accessory table and the ornaments upon it. The Duchess of Sutherland's portrait is taken to the life—the beauty of the picture might suggest that Mr. Sargent had, for once, made a sacrifice of his austerities and sincerities. What he saw, that he set down. There is just a suggestion of the sorceress about the picture—a suggestion which comes mainly from the vivid greens of the dress. That is a first hasty impression; but it helps, perhaps, to fascinate and haunt the spectator, as the portrait undoubtedly does fascinate and haunt him, with cumulative effect. The portrait of the Countess of Lathom shows a figure seated, with a difficult gesture of the left arm, which the painter has carried through with triumphant ease. The string of jewels she holds, with just a seeming touch of sentiment where sentiment is otherwise kept at bay, is rendered with a charm we expect from no other hand. The solemn decorum of the dress is conveyed by its colour, which is no colour we could name in a word, being a brown that has suggestions of plum-colour and hints of an almost drab fawn-colour. The beautiful hands have been the painter's especial care. The portraits of Mr. Devitt and of General Wood of the United States army, fine as they are, do not shake us in our belief that, in Mr. Sargent's portraiture, it is a case of the Lady Paramount. The portrait of Lord Londonderry is really a large costume-picture; at first sight hardly recognisable as a Sargent. The scene is a reminiscence of the Coronation ceremony of August 1902, and the background is composed of vague arches and pillars of the Abbey. Lord Londonderry, carrying the velvet-gloved Sword of State, is seen full-face in the foreground, all in his State robes. The trainbearer, Master Beaumont, beautifully touched in, is the interesting feature of a picture which even the artifice of Mr. Sargent has not managed to redeem from dullness. The simple fact is that few Englishmen can dress up: they cannot carry fine clothes decoratively.

Mr. Shannon, who has had some passing trouble with his eyesight during the past year, manages to make a good appearance at Burlington House, as elsewhere. He has four canvases—two of them portraits of men. Mr. Martin Harvey as Sydney Carton is suitably sentimental almost to the putting on of the fluent and responsive paint. The "Sir William Emerson," also in Gallery II., is in all ways a contrast, and the alertly competent character of the man has an answering expression in Mr. Shannon's handling and his scheme of colour. Despite qualities of life and grace, rarely found, but never failing us from this artist, the portrait group of "Lorna and Dorothy, Daughters of W. H. Bell, Esq.," does not wholly satisfy. It somehow fails of the coherence achieved in the delightful "Miss Gladys Raphael." We have already spoken of Mr. Furse's great successes; and he has minor ones in his portraits of Sir Francis Mowatt and his "Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Oliver," a quite original composition, clever rather than beautiful in execution. Mr. Solomon J. Solomon has a successful portrait of Lord Cadogan, remarkable for some good blue. Mr. Stanhope Forbes has achieved a triumph in his "Lord Mount Edgcumbe"; and other portraits to be looked at are from the brushes of Mrs. Adrian Stokes, Mr. Tukey, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. Logsdail, and Sophie Pemberton, whose "Verlaine's Friend" is quietly impressive. Mr. Brough is not happy in his too constrained and limited "Lord Linlithgow"; Mr. Bacon is ready enough at a likeness in his "Mr. Spielmann" and in his "Mr. T. P. O'Connor," but his workmanship is too coarse and too obvious to be of any interest other than that his sitters supply; Mr. Jack has not a good year even of his own kind; and Mr. Oulless has departed so far from his own early tradition as to be scarce recognisable.

Sir Edmund Poynter has the genius that is defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains. That legend was really the text of his Academy Banquet discourse on Whistler; and it reappears, duly enough, as the motto of this year's catalogue: "Labour is the price which the gods have set upon everything valuable." That is only a half-truth—perhaps only a quarter-truth. No amount of labour without talent will achieve a picture. On the other hand, a very little labour, with talent, will achieve a picture as beautiful, say, as one of the "Harmonies" which Mr. Whistler "knocked off" in an hour. Yes, but Whistler said, when he was asked how long he had taken to paint a picture, "All my life." The results of the President's toil are good drawing and many other Academic qualities. But they do not delight. There is no dream in the colour; we have no heart-to-heart recognitions that draw us out to his handiwork in either tears or laughter. All the same, this is a good year for the President, whose "Nymph's Bathing-Place" shows him at his best.

Mr. Thaulow's two pieces, "Winter Day in Norway" and "The River Dordogne," are charged with colour, and they live. Rumours of the issue of "pot-boilers" from this artist's Paris studio remain, happily, unfulfilled in presence of these masterpieces. Another artist who has discovered the artistic value of snow is Mr. Spenlove-Spenlove, whose "Too Late" remains in mind. Nothing much more vivacious than Mr. Van Haanen's "St. Mark's Day, Venice," could well be imagined. The picture, despite its title, is not by any means a religious one. A group of girls pass almost in touch with the spectator; behind is a brick wall, beautified by age and breezes bearing brine. The figures are all salient; dresses are really and gaily worn; and there is the bravado of youth and health in every face, in the very growth of the hair, in the challenge of the eye.

W. M.

JAPAN IN WAR TIME: EFFECTS OF THE CONFLICT ON EVERYDAY LIFE.

FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS BY PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.



1. THE JAPANESE TRANSPORT-CART: AMMUNITION FOR THE FRONT ON THE WAY TO THE RAILWAY STATION, TOKIO.

2. A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A WAR-SHIP ON WHEELS! ADVERTISING DEVICE OF A CAKE-SELLER IN THE STREETS OF YOKOHAMA.

3. IMITATING THEIR SOLDIER SIRS: SCHOOLBOYS PLAYING "RUSSIA AND JAPAN."

4. A ROARING TRADE: A VENDOR OF CHEAP PAPER FLAGS.

5. JAPANESE REJOICINGS AT THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.



SONG TO BEGUILÉ THE WAY: COSSACKS EN ROUTE FOR THE FRONT IN A HORSE-BOX OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.

And so, together with their docile mounts, the Cossacks have been huddled into the huge horse-boxes which lumber slowly to the front. Day succeeds interminable day, each as monotonous as the other; how different from the pleasant stretches in the saddle of which the Cossack dreamed! They will reach their destination at the hour fate has ordained, no matter when. Meanwhile, to beguile the tedium of the journey, between two halts, they sing, as is ever their custom on the march, accompanying themselves with tambourines, little sharp-sounding cymbals, or the accordion. Over and over again they chant the refrain of the land they are leaving behind, the favourite march-songs of the troop. Thus they go, carelessly, towards a duty of which they know nothing. Should they learn at the next stage of some disaster in the Russian arms, they would still be singing, a station further on, "Nichtes!" ("No matter!")—an expression that may almost be taken as the fundamental word of the Russian language summing up within itself all the fatalism of the nation!

THE IMPENDING CAPTURE OF DALNY: THE PURELY RUSSIAN TOWN IN THE FAR EAST.

SKETCHES BY W. RUSSELL FLINT FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.



SCENES IN THE MUSHROOM RUSSIAN PORT IN MANCHURIA, THREATENED BY THE JAPANESE.

Dalny, which means in Russian "Far away," was built by a decree of the Czar issued in 1899. It is purely Russian, and entirely modern in all its appointments. It was intended to make it a centre of trade. It has extensive docks, wide thoroughfares, fine buildings, a public park and electric light. To make room for it, the Chinese town of Taien-Wan was cleared away. Dalny cost £5,000,000 sterling, and was to contain a population of 30,000.

THE GREATEST OF WORLD'S FAIRS: THE OPENING OF THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY GRANTHAM BAIN.



1. THE EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY BUILDINGS.
2. A FINE ARCHITECTURAL COMBINATION.
3. EGYPTIAN DANCING GIRLS.

4. THE CROWD AT THE OPENING, APRIL 30.
5. THE COWBOY BAND.
6. MR. FRANCIS, PRESIDENT OF THE EXHIBITION, DELIVERING HIS OPENING ADDRESS.

7. THE LOUISIANA MONUMENT AND EDUCATION BUILDINGS.
8. THE MANUFACTURES BUILDINGS AND LOUISIANA MONUMENT.
9. THE ELECTRICITY, EDUCATION, AND MANUFACTURES BUILDINGS.

TWO THEATRICAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE PAST WEEK IN LONDON.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVER.



"THE MONEY-MAKERS," AT THE ROYALTY.



"THE PRINCE OF PILSEN," AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

IMPORTANT TO ALL !!!**“The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the World.”**

“Duty is the demand of the passing hour.”—Goethe.

Then “Do that liest nearest thee, thy second duty will already have become clearer.”—Carlyle.

CIVILISATION OF THE WORLD.**THE COMMAND OF THE SEA AND BRITISH POLICY.****BRITAIN MUST EITHER LEAD THE WORLD, OR MUST UTTERLY PERISH AND DECAY AS A NATION.****THE COMMAND OF THE SEA AND BRITISH POLICY.**

“AN ISLAND,” he pointed out,
 “REQUIRED for its PERFECT DEFENCE
 THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.
 ONE of the CONSEQUENCES of
 THE COMMAND of the SEA was that
 THE COASTS of the WORLD were peculiarly
 UNDER the INFLUENCE of the NATION that
 Held it.
 BUT THOUGH the POWER GIVEN
 BY the COMMAND of the SEA
 WAS SO GREAT,
 IT WAS CONDITIONED by a MORAL LAW.
 THE WORLD WOULD NOT TOLERATE LONG
 ANY GREAT POWER OR INFLUENCE
 THAT WAS NOT EXERCISED
 FOR THE GENERAL GOOD.
 THE BRITISH EMPIRE could subsist
 ONLY SO LONG as it was a USEFUL AGENT
 FOR the GENERAL BENEFIT of HUMANITY.
 THAT HITHERTO SHE had obeyed this law we
 might fairly claim.
 SHE had used her almost undisputed monopoly
 of the ocean
 TO INTRODUCE LAW and CIVILISATION all
 over the globe.
 SHE had DESTROYED PIRACY and the SLAVE
 TRADE
 AND HAD OPENED to the TRADE of ALL
 NATIONS
 EVERY PORT on the globe EXCEPT those that
 belonged to the CONTINENTAL POWERS.
 BUT ALL THIS led to the conclusion
 THAT BRITAIN must either LEAD THE WORLD,
 OR MUST UTTERLY PERISH and DECAY as a
 NATION.”

SPENSER WILKINSON'S Address at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTE.—*Spectator.***WHICH MAY BE PREVENTED.**

Read Pamphlet given with each bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

IN LIFE'S PLAY

THE PLAYER of the other side

IS HIDDEN from us.

WE KNOW that His play is

ALWAYS FAIR, JUST, and PATIENT,

BUT we also know to our COST that He

NEVER OVERLOOKS A MISTAKE.—HUXLEY.

WAR!!

Oh, world!
 Oh, men! what are ye, and our best designs,
 That we must work by crime to punish crime,
 And slay as if death had but this one gate?—BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.

“GIVE ME the MONEY that has been SPENT

AND I will PURCHASE EVERY FOOT of LAND

I WILL CLOTHE every MAN, WOMAN, and CHILD

I WILL BUILD A SCHOOL-HOUSE on EVERY

I WILL BUILD AN ACADEMY in EVERY TOWN

I WILL crown every hill with a PLACE OF

I WILL support in every Pulpit an able TEACHER

AND the VOICE of PRAYER and the SONG of

SHOULD ascend like a UNIVERSAL HOLOCAUST

WHY all this TOIL and STRIFE?

THERE is ROOM ENOUGH for ALL.

WHAT is TEN THOUSAND TIMES

MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!

“I WILL TELL YOU WHAT IS TEN TIMES and TEN THOUSAND

TIMES MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR—OUTRAGED NATURE.

SHE KILLS AND KILLS, and is NEVER TIRED OF KILLING TILL

SHE HAS TAUGHT MAN THE TERRIBLE LESSON HE IS SO

SLOW TO LEARN, THAT NATURE IS ONLY CONQUERED BY

OBEYING HER. Man has his courtesy of war; he spares the

woman and the child; but Nature is fierce when she is

bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor

child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not

allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as

little remorse as she would strike the strong man, with the pickaxe or the

pickaxe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial

eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of PREVENTABLE

SUFFERING—the mass of PREVENTABLE AGONY of MIND and

BODY—which exists in England!—KINGSLEY.

CONQUEST!! EMPIRE!!! THE GREATEST OF ALL EARTHLY POSSESSIONS.

‘HEALTH is the GREATEST of ALL POSSESSIONS: and ’tis a maxim with me that a HALE COBBLER is a BETTER MAN than a SICK KING.’—Inchelstaff.

WHAT HIGHER AIM CAN MAN ATTAIN THAN CONQUEST OVER HUMAN PAIN?**ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'**

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A MERRY HEART GOES ALL THE DAY, A SAD ONE BUT AN HOUR.

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MORAL FOR ALL—

“I need not be missed if another succeed me,
 To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
 He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
 He is only remembered by what he has done.”

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LADIES' PAGES.

The Court on May 13 was not so "black and white" as its predecessor. It was indeed, as all functions are this season, dressed very largely in white, for that is the fashion of the season; but there was a greater admixture of colours. Her Majesty wore beautiful robes in her favourite mauve, a pale heliotrope; the satin dress and train were richly embroidered in gold, the lotus-flower forming a border, above which the rose, thistle, and shamrock were entwined. The other ladies in the royal circle chiefly wore white. Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught made her first appearance at a London Court, though she had previously joined the royal circle at Dublin, out of compliment to the country from which she takes her name. The young Princess and her sister were dressed alike in pure white just touched with silver. The skirts were untrimmed white satin, over which came trains of silver tissue covered with brocaded gauze, the design long-stemmed silver lilies. The bodices were satin draped with chiffon, held in place by ornaments and tassels of diamonds and silver. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein also wore white satin with delicate lines of silver sequin embroidery; her train was in the palest blue mirror velvet. The Marchioness of Lansdowne, in her official position, forms a member of the royal circle, and she likewise wore white satin, with a flounce of beautiful old lace and a train of pale purple velvet; jewelled passementerie and clusters of white flowers trimmed the whole, and the dress was made superb by a corsage ornament of diamonds of great size and brilliance. Lady Chesham also wore a white satin gown and a light purple velvet train; the skirt and corsage were draped with mousseline-de-soie beautifully embroidered in a design of thistles in mauve and silver. Yellow was frequently chosen for the gowns of this Court, as it lights up well, and combines with gold embroideries and with jet sequins to give a magnificent effect under the electric lamps.

There is no scene so brilliant, except the very smartest of private receptions in the palaces of the great nobles, as is offered nightly by the Opera. It is extremely well attended, and the *coup d'œil* presented by the tiers of boxes filled with women flashing with diamonds and exquisitely dressed is very magnificent. A feature of the evening coiffure this season is the great quantity of decoration worn in the coils of the hair. Wreaths of flowers, bright red roses being specially popular, or small clusters of blossoms set at near intervals all round the head, and big twists of velvet and tulle, mingle with the diamond combs and aigrettes and tiaras. The Queen, with the usual simplicity of her taste, has not adopted this fashion; a small diamond ornament alone usually appears in her coiffure. But many matrons are wearing so much adornment on their



A CLOTH TOILETTE.

heads at the Opera that the result seems almost to approach to a turban. Turbans were worn in full evening dress just before the "Early Victorian" styles to which fashion's fancy is now veering; so perhaps they are once more to be introduced. At all events, the matrons of Society are not far from such excess of decoration even now. The Duchess of Marlborough, in a lovely blue brocade dress, wore loops of turquoise velvet ribbon in her hair with her tiara; and Lady De Grey, in black, had outstanding Mercury wings of black velvet covered with brilliants.

In writing some weeks ago about the interest of a visit to Kensington Palace to see the relics of Queen Victoria, I ventured to suggest in this page that some of her late Majesty's robes and dresses should be added to the collection, if possible, remarking that the interest of such personal relics will be ever increasingly great, as our children, who never saw Victoria herself, grow up and hear the traditions of her reign. This idea is now, I learn, to be carried out. The King has given orders that a selection from the dresses and bonnets worn by the late Queen shall be placed in Kensington Palace, marked with the approximate dates at which the articles were in the personal use of her late Majesty; and also there will be seen in the rooms where her childhood was passed the Coronation robes of the girl monarch whose life and reign were to be so great a blessing to her country.

The Earl's Court Exhibition is this time more interesting than anything of the kind that has been seen in London for several years. Though the exhibits were not quite all ready on the opening day, there was plenty there to show how very fine a display of modern Italian art, pictures, sculpture, furniture, and glass, is to be made. The countrymen of Titian, Raphael, and Michael Angelo, of Botticelli, Del Sarto, and Benvenuto Cellini, are going to show at Earl's Court that the national talent has not evaporated altogether in the centuries since those masters wrought. There is also a variety more attractive and less vulgar than some years have brought of what the Americans call "side shows." The reproduction of the Roman Forum in its palmy days is a most interesting piece of work. The ruins that we have all visited are restored in this model, features altogether vanished are replaced—there are two triumphal arches, for instance, of which all trace has departed to-day, in addition to the two still existing that yet close in the historic field. The scene depicted is the Triumph of Aurelian, described by Gibbon as being the greatest display of the kind ever made in Rome. It is the Triumph in which Zenobia, the Empress of the East, was carried loaded with golden fetters before the all-conquering Emperor's chariot. Zenobia was one of the great women rulers of nations. She conquered one after another of the supposed invincible Roman armies; she extended her conquests and her dominions in the East, till at one time she

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seemed about to rival the Roman Emperors themselves in extent of power. When she fell before Aurelian in person, and he carried her in this Triumph, he was reproached for thus, for the first time, leading a woman captive through Rome; but he replied: "If she could fight and conquer like a man, she must expect in adversity to be treated like a man"—a sentiment with which I have always agreed. The scene-painting in the grounds, representing Lake Maggiore and other famous landscapes, is also admirably done, and formed a charming background for the pretty summer dresses of the Lady Mayoress and the rest of the guests.

An amusing address was given at the meeting of the Japan Society by Baron Suyematsu, on "Japanese Family Laws." It was curious to hear how nearly the laws of this new-comer into civilisation resembled, before recent changes, the old Roman laws of the same order. The father of the family, both in old Rome and recent Japan, had absolute power over all its members. The practice of adoption is another similarity. Adoption is generally employed when a wealthy Japanese family has daughters only. In this case the chosen son-in-law is formally adopted by his father-in-law, takes his name, and enters his household as a son, instead of the daughter going, as in other cases, into the family of her husband and coming under the rule of a mother-in-law. Baron Suyematsu suggested smilingly that if any English young man wishes to fight for Japan, the way to do it is to go off to that country and marry a Japanese lady who represents her family. By so doing, he will forthwith become a subject of the Emperor. The wonderful rapidity with which Japan has taken hold of Western civilisation was emphasised by the showing of an arrow, such as would have been carried to battle by a noble warrior of Japan as recently as 1868. Think of it—so recently as that, this nation that is sweeping all before it in the field was still fighting with bows and arrows! The arrow-head was shown by a new instrument, called the "Edibioscope," the peculiar power of which is that it throws on the screen an enlarged image of an object itself—not merely a reproduction of a picture; and the arrow-head shown, which was very ornate and artistic, was what was known as "the Last Arrow," which was always carried in the quiver, to be employed only in utter emergency. It is thought that the idea was to use it as a final despairing appeal to the gods, and if no improvement in the situation immediately followed its use, the noble warrior who found himself conquered would forthwith commit suicide. The contrast between the Japan of to-day and the condition of the country a generation or so ago was strongly emphasised at the lecture, and there were many reminders of the distance that the great Eastern empire has advanced in a few brief years.

On the muslin and other soft material gowns that are now in evidence, the Marie Antoinette fichu, kept



A VOILE VISITING-DRESS.

well down off the shoulders, is much worn. It has a graceful effect, especially on slender figures. The fichu in soft muslin or in fine net, edged with lace, and worn against a well-fitted yoke covered with lace, has an effect of a charmingly girlish grace. High swathed belts of satin or Chiné silk round the waist combine with such fichus favourably. Spotted materials are very much worn, and always look smart. A black muslin with white spots is an excellent investment for a matron. Red spotted with white or with black is equally useful when not too showy. Tiny spots look best on muslin; and on the glacé silks that construct the ideal "Early Victorian" gowns, the spots should be those multitudinous and infinitesimal ones known as "pin spots." In this latter case, the spots are most effective in the same colour as the ground marked out therefrom by being somewhat raised from the surface, and of a satiny sheen. In delaines, flannels, and cottons, big spots are riotously sprinkled. A white ground with a black, blue, or red spot is smartly effective, however simply made, and that is useful in frocks that ought to bear at least one visit to the laundry. These practical frocks, suitable equally for the morning walk in the Park, a game at tennis, and a boating excursion, should be made short, comfortably clearing the ground. The "Early Victorian" gown is an awkward length for the pedestrian, as it well sweeps the ground all round about, and is too full to be easily and effectively raised; it is suitable only for indoor visiting wear or for sweeping over a clean and well-trimmed lawn.

In the cloth toilette shown as one of our Illustrations this week, the large, full sleeves, drawn into a band, whence an equally wide cuff falls just below the elbow, and thence a muslin under-sleeve puffed to the wrist, should be noted. The hat is of straw, in a colour to match the dress—blue in the model sketched—and is trimmed with a spotted drapery which falls from the shape. The other gown depicted is in voile, and shows the many puffings, pleatings, and gaugings in which at the present moment fashion's fancy delights. There is the inevitable full under-sleeve of lace, and a fichu effect is given by the arrangement of the trimming over the shoulders.

Mrs. Pomeroy, whose valuable and refreshing complexion-treatment and electrolysis are so famous, has just opened a branch of her business at Birmingham, in Central House, New Street. It will be a great boon to Birmingham ladies, as those who will be employed by Mrs. Pomeroy at Birmingham have all been trained by herself to the work of hygienic complexion-treatment and electrolysis, which they will perform in exactly the same efficient manner as it is carried out in London and at all her other establishments. The treatment of the face by Mrs. Pomeroy's method is as refreshing and reviving as it is beautifying.

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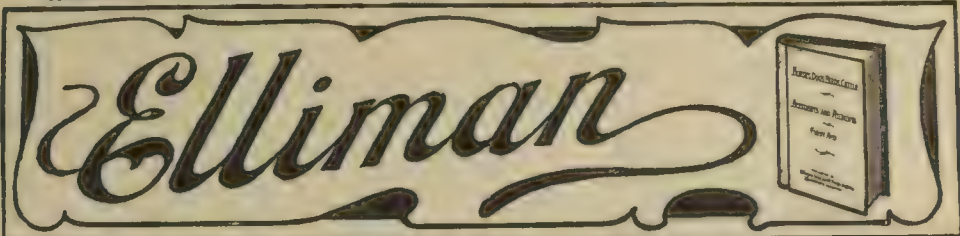


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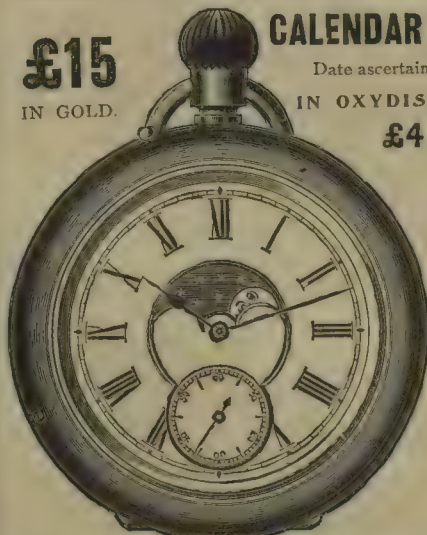
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ECCLESIASTICAL
NOTES.

In America and Canada much interest has been stirred by the announcement that the Archbishop of Canterbury is to cross the Atlantic for his autumn holiday. He hopes to be absent for two months, and will be the first English Primate who has ever set foot in America.

Dr. John Hunter's course of Thursday evening lectures on eminent religious leaders has been much appreciated. Last week he lectured on his old friend, Mr. Baldwin Brown, of Brixton. Principal Forsyth, the newly elected Chairman of the Congregational Union, was also, as a young man, an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Brown, and used to travel every Sunday from New College, Hampstead, to Brixton. The Rev. F. B. Meyer acknowledges a debt to the same eminent thinker and writer, whom he knew as a boy in the house of his uncle, Mr. George Gladstone. It is likely, I understand, that Dr. Hunter's lectures will be published in book form.

Dr. Woods made a very favourable impression by his first sermon as Master of the Temple. Those who heard it believe that he will maintain the best traditions of his predecessors, Canon Ainger and Dean Vaughan. Dr. Woods described himself not as "Master," but as "Minister," and regretted that the word "minister," as applied to the clergy of the Church of England, had



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somewhat gone out of fashion in recent years. "What a good word it is!" he said. "How fully it breathes the spirit of Jesus Christ, the spirit of the one Man who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister!"

Mr. Asquith was the principal speaker at the stone-laying of the new Whitefield Institute, Tottenham Court Road. He showed himself intimately acquainted with the life of George Whitefield, whom he considers one of the greatest preachers of modern times. Mr. Asquith was himself brought up as a Congregationalist, and, as a young man, conducted a class in connection with Union Chapel, Islington. He was also a favourite speaker at the chapel debating society.

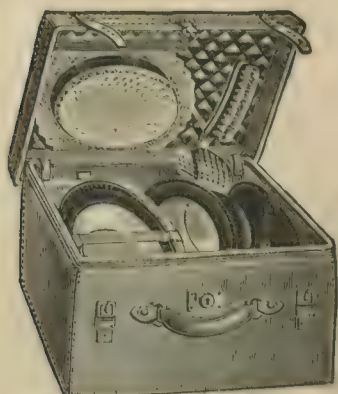
The new institute, which has been presented by Mr. W. H. Brown, will be a spacious and beautiful building with a frontage to Tottenham Court Road and also to Whitefield Street. The cost will be about £10,000, and the structure will be in red brick with stone dressings, arranged to harmonise with the existing church. Full provision of reading and recreation rooms will be made for working men.—V.

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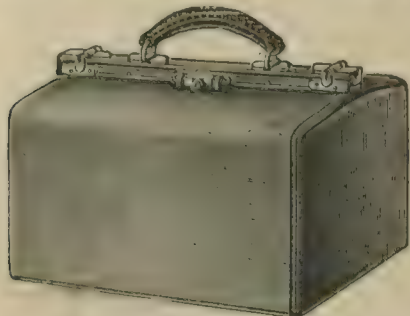
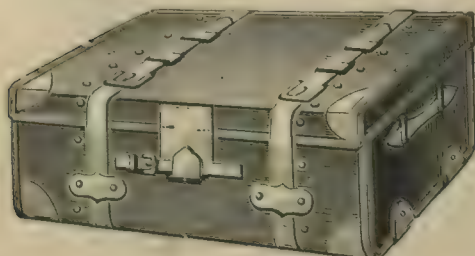
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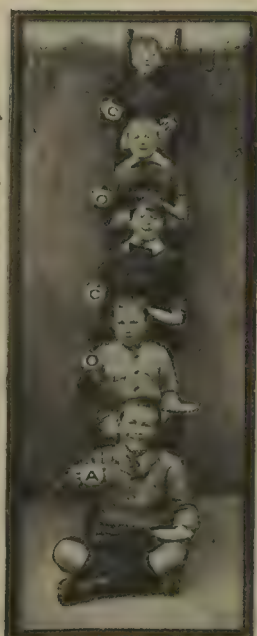
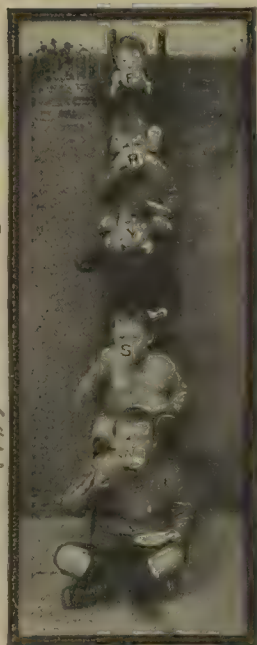
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WHITSUNTIDE TRAVELLING.

The Great Eastern Railway Company announces numerous cheap trains for the holidays, full particulars of which are to be found in its "Programme of Excursion and General Arrangements." A special booking-office will be opened at the Liverpool Street Station from May 16 to 21; and tickets can also be obtained at the company's West-End and City offices.

The Great Central Railway is offering many facilities to those desirous of spending the Whitsuntide holidays at places reached by its comfortable route. Excursions are announced to all the principal towns and holiday resorts in the Midlands, North of England, North-East and North-West Coast watering-places, and Scotland. Copies of a guide to the alterations in the usual services can be obtained free at Marylebone Station, or at any of the company's town offices and agencies.

The North London Railway announces a number of special arrangements for Whitsuntide. Trains will run every fifteen minutes to and from Chalk Farm (for Primrose Hill, Regent's Park, and the Botanic and Zoological Gardens); and to Hackney, in connection (by means of covered gallery) with Great Eastern suburban trains to Chingford (for Epping Forest, etc.); every half-hour to and from Kew Bridge (for Kew Gardens); Earl's Court and West Brompton for the "Italian Exhibition"; South Kensington for the Imperial Institute and South Kensington and Natural History Museums; with a train



Photo. Lombardi, Ramsgate.

THE PARLIAMENTARY GOLF TOURNAMENT: MR. BALFOUR LEAVING THE GRANVILLE HOTEL, RAMSGATE, FOR THE LINKS.

For the Parliamentary Golf Tournament on Sandwich Links many of the competitors, including Mr. Balfour, brought down their own motor cars. Others went to and from the links in the private cars supplied by the management of the Granville Hotel.

service in connection with the Crystal Palace; every hour to and from Richmond for Teddington (Bushey Park) and Hampton Court. Cheap through tickets will be issued to Staines, Windsor, Maidenhead, Henley, etc. (Great Western Railway), via Willesden; to Staines and Windsor (South-Western Railway), via Richmond; and to Southend (via the Tilbury or Great Eastern route); also to Burnham-on-Crouch.

In order to avoid the crowding at the railway stations during the Whitsuntide holidays, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son announce that their offices at Ludgate Circus; 99, Gracechurch Street; 81, Cheapside; Forecourt, Charing Cross Terminus; Royal Hotel Buildings, Blackfriars; and 82, Oxford Street, will remain open each evening until 9 p.m. for the issue of ordinary, tourist, excursion and week-end tickets to all parts of the Midland, Furness, Great Eastern, South Western, Great Western, London Brighton and South Coast, and South Eastern and Chatham Railways; also tickets to Paris, and all parts of the Continent, by any route.

The Marchioness of Londonderry presided at a meeting of the West-End Ladies' Auxiliary of the Life-Boat Saturday Fund recently held at Londonderry House. Consideration was given to the arrangements in connection with the grand concert, at which Madame Melba will sing, to be held at the Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening, June 8, under the immediate patronage of their Majesties the King and Queen.

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
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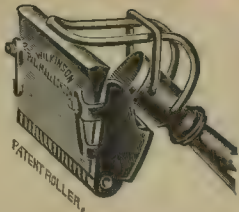
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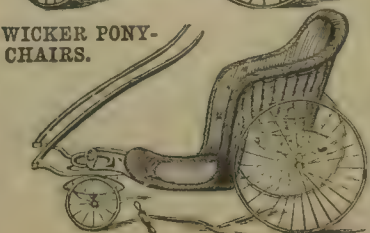
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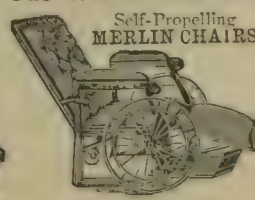
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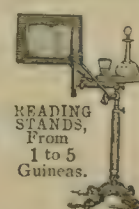
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MUSIC.

Miss Janet Duff gave a delightful vocal recital at the Salle Erard on Wednesday afternoon, May 11. She was assisted by the violoncellist, Mr. Herbert Walenn. Miss Janet Duff's voice is more beautiful than ever, and has grown more mellow and sweet, while her phrasing is even more excellent and her sympathy more apparent. If she has a fault, it is a tendency to sing too many sad and slow songs, which leaves a feeling of sombre effect, notably in a slumber-song of MacDowell.

Also on May 11 Miss May Synge gave an orchestral concert, in which she played a pianoforte concerto in D minor of Mozart with conscientious precision and taste. She was supported by Miss Vickers' orchestra. Signorina Rosa Florini was ill-advised in attempting the passionate lament of Gluck, "Che farò." It was sung without vitality or style. The concert ended with Weber's "Concertstück," the pianoforte part played by Miss May Synge.

On Saturday, May 14, Mr. Otto Voss, the American pianist, made his first appearance at the Queen's Hall, supported by the Queen's Hall orchestra, conducted by Mr. Henry Wood. The pianist played brilliantly in a concerto in B flat minor of Tchaikowski, a concerto in C minor of Saint-Saëns, and a concerto in E flat of Liszt. He gives evidence of great technical ability and an admirable style. The orchestra was excellent,

and Mr. Henry Wood conducted brilliantly a most attractive programme.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Frederica, Baroness von Pawel Rammingen, have graciously consented to become Patronesses of the French Bazaar, to be held early in June, in aid of the "Mission to the French-speaking Foreign Population of the Metropolis and Great Britain."

Mr. G. E. Lewis's "New and Revised Catalogue of Guns for the Season 1904-1905" is now ready. It contains a detailed list of the sporting guns and rifles in Mr. Lewis's stock, and should be of considerable value to customers who live at a distance from his works at 32 and 33, Lower Loveday Street, Birmingham.

The sixty-first annual report of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the year 1903 states that the funds in hand have increased by £3,892,208, to £81,981,491. The character of the investments is shown by the fact that on £18,321,328, lent on mortgages of real estate, the total amount of overdue interest, on Dec. 31, 1903, was only £3,720, or two hundredths of one per cent.; while on £29,975,448 in bonds, there was not one shilling of interest due and unpaid. In addition to this, the market value of the stocks and shares held by the company exceeded the book or cost value by no less than £3,416,987.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of the Commissary Court of Elgin, of the will (dated May 4, 1898), with a codicil (of Feb. 29, 1904), of Mr. George Williamson, of 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and Innes House, Elgin, who died on March 14, granted to William Henry Quarrell, Mrs. Helen Williamson, the widow, and William Ernest Hutchison, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on May 5, the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland being £359,210.

The will (dated Nov. 25, 1899) of Mr. John Watney, of the Distillery House, Wandsworth, who died on Feb. 23, was proved on May 7 by his sons Walter Charles Reid Watney, Percy Alfred Watney, Harry Gordon Watney, and Bertram Walter Archibald Watney, the executors, the value of the estate being £278,075. The testator gives £2000, one hundred dozen of wine, such furniture as she may select, and during her widowhood an annuity of £1500, or £300 per annum should she again marry, to his wife, Mrs. Constance Furze Watney; £5000, and the service of plate presented by the Mercers' Company to his great-grandfather, to his son Walter Charles; £10,000 each to his sons Percy Alfred, Harry Gordon, and Bertram Walter Archibald; £10,000, in trust, for his daughter-in-law, Harriet Gilbey Watney, while she remains the widow of his son Ernest John, and then for their children; £15,000 each, in trust, for his

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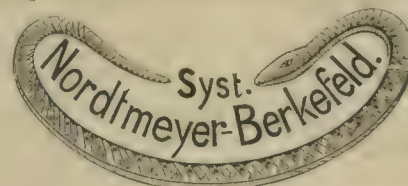
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daughters Ethel Charlotte Munt, Violet Shakespear, and Lilian Bone; and £2000, in trust, for his grandson John Henry Childe Shakespear. The distillery business, with the freehold and leasehold premises, and the residue of his property, he leaves to his said four sons.

The will (dated March 19, 1901), with a codicil (dated Jan. 16, 1903), of Mr. Peter Platts, of Trinity House, Gainsborough, who died on Feb. 13, has been proved by Edward Thomas Moore, William George Whiffin, and John Wortley, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £237,958. The testator gives £1000 each to his sons Barnard and William; £1000 to, and £15,000, in trust for, his daughter Ellen; £1000 to his daughter Mrs. Fanny Warrington; £500 to his daughter-in-law Julia Maria; £100 each to his executors; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves as to one fourth each, in trust, for his children, Barnard, William, and Mrs. Fanny Warrington, and one fourth, in trust, for the children of his deceased son Arthur.

The will (dated May 31, 1901), with a codicil (dated June 21 following), of Mr. Edwin Jones, of Wyvelsfield, Chislehurst, and 139 and 141, Cannon Street, E.C., who died on Feb. 18, was proved on May 9 by Mrs.

Jane Jones, the widow, William Edwin Jones, the son, George Dodds Perks, and William Augustus Beney, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £227,707. The testator gives £150 each to his four children; £100 each to his executors; £100 each to his grandchildren; £500, the use and enjoyment of his residence with the furniture, etc., and an annuity of £2000 to his wife; £100 each to his brothers Richard, William, and Albert; £60 per annum to his sister Sarah Ann Leah; an annuity of £160 to his sister Mrs. Thompson and her husband; an annuity of £70 to his brother Cornelius and his wife; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his four children, William Edwin, Edith Harriet Taylor, Ann Winifred Perks, and Emily Jane Hyslop.

The will (dated March 12, 1902), with a codicil (of April 13, 1903), of Mr. William Grafton Healing, of Oldfield, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, who died on March 17, was proved on May 6 by Francis Kingsbury Healing, Samuel Charles Healing, and George Edward Healing, the sons, and James Shapland Sargeant, the value of the property amounting to £187,931. He bequeaths £2000 to, and £7000, in trust for, each of his

daughters Marion Grafton, Kate Elizabeth, Florence Margaret Hurst, and Sarah Lilian Pitt; £500, the household furniture, horses and carriages, and during her widowhood an annuity of £1300, and the use of Oldfield, to his wife, Mrs. Kate Healing; £200 each to James Shapland Sargeant and John H. Kingsbury; and £2000, in trust, for his sister, Helen Elizabeth Healing. On the decease of Mrs. Healing an additional sum of £4000 is to be held, in trust, for each of his daughters. The residue of his property he leaves to his sons Francis Kingsbury, Samuel Charles, George Edward, Leonard Joseph, Frederick Henry, and John Alfred, in equal shares.

The will (dated Aug. 1, 1898) of Sir Edmund Widdrington Byrne, Judge of the High Court of Justice, of 33, Lancaster Gate, S.W., who died on April 4, was proved on May 7 by Lucius Widdrington Byrne, the son, Lovell Widdrington Byrne, the brother, and William Giuseppe Gulland, the value of the property being £17,128. The testator gives to his wife, Dame Henrietta Johnstone Byrne, £600, the household furniture, and the income from the residue of his estate. On her decease, £4000 is to go to his children as she shall appoint, and the ultimate residue to them in equal shares.

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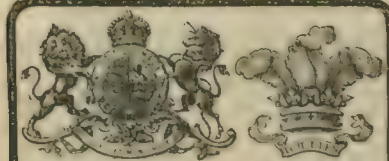
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WORLD'S MARKET FOR BEDSTEADS

Exhibition of
BRASS BEDSTEADS
CHIPPENDALE
SHERATON and TWIN
BRASS BEDSTEADS
NEW MODELS
HANDSOME—UNIQUE
BRASS BEDSTEADS

MAPLE & CO having an enormous number of Brass Bedsteads actually in stock, are able to guarantee immediate delivery—on the day of purchase if desired. The disappointment and delay often incident to choosing from design sheets is thus avoided, while prices are from 20 to 30 per cent. lower.

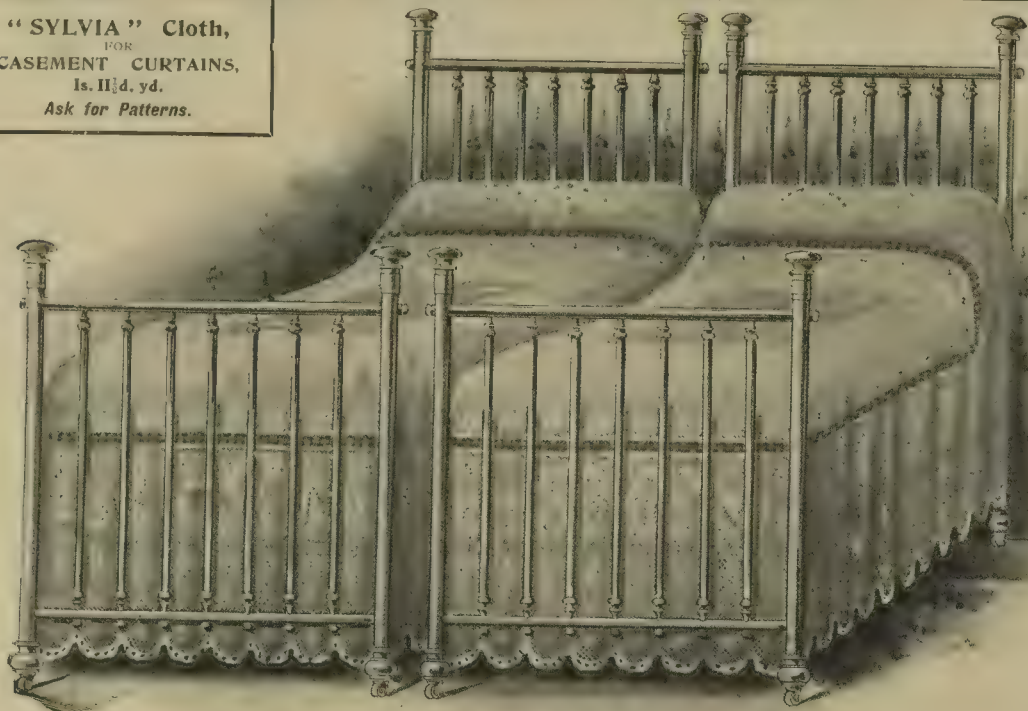
BRASS BEDSTEADS
GRANDEST COLLECTION
IN THE WORLD
CHIPPENDALE
SHERATON and TWIN
BRASS BEDSTEADS
LARGEST STOCK
IN THE WORLD

PURE BEDDING

MAPLE & CO'S HAIR MATTRESSES, finished in the most perfect manner, afford just that measure of resiliency which renders them comfortable and restful without being enervating. Hair mattresses for single beds, 24s. 6d.; double-bed size, 35s.; wool mattresses, 12s. 9d. and 19s. 6d. respectively. The "Royal Osborne" and "Woodstock" Mattresses a speciality for Best Beds. New List of Bedding free.

"THE CHILDREN'S KINGDOM"—MAPLE & CO are now Exhibiting a Large Selection of Cots and Children's Bedsteads, Day and Night Nursery Furniture of all kinds, with quaint mottoes, Children's Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Baths, Mail Carts, Nursery Wall Papers, and Floor Coverings. THE "CHILDREN'S KINGDOM" sent free to those unable to visit the Warehouse in Tottenham Court Road, W.

"SYLVIA" Cloth,
 FOR
 CASEMENT CURTAINS,
 1s. 11d. yd.
 Ask for Patterns.



The "BONCHURCH" Brass Twin Bedsteads, £3 10s. each

MAPLE & CO—BEDSTEADS and BEDDING



Sole Agents for the Trade only—
 KNECHT & CO., 34, MAIDEN LANE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE RACES.

NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA'S



Celebrated
Binoculars

Unrivalled for
 Power
 and Definition.

THE
LADY'S RACE
GLASS.

In Aluminium.

Covered with Pigskin or
 Calf, in Sling Case to match.

This is a very handsome
 little Glass, and is quite
 suitable for Theatre also.

Illustrated Price Lists Free by Post to all parts of the World.

GOERZ, ZEISS, and other PRISM GLASSES
 kept in STOCK.

NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA,
38, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
 Branches—45, Cornhill; 122, Regent Street.

Goddard's
Plate
Powder
 For Cleaning Silver Electro Plate, &c.
 Sold everywhere 1/- 2/6 & 4/6

DEAFNESS

And HEAD NOISES Relieved by Using
WILSON'S

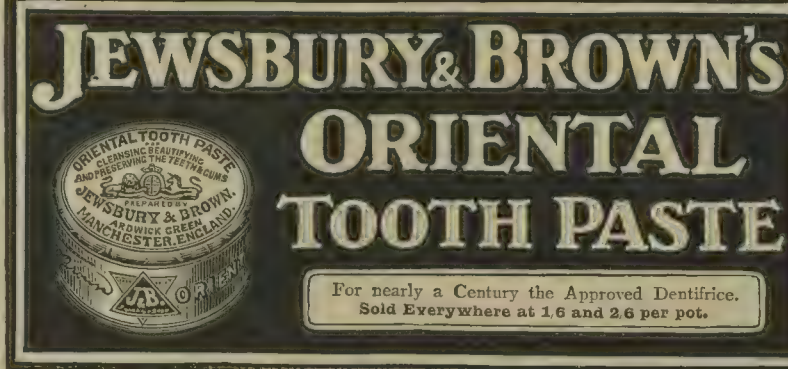
COMMON-SENSE EAR-DRUMS.

A New Scientific Invention, entirely different in construction from all other devices. Assist the deaf when all other devices fail and where medical skill has given no relief. They are soft, comfortable, and invisible; have no wire or string attachment.

Write for Pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

WILSON EAR-DRUM CO.

Drum in Position. D. H. WILSON, 59, South Bridge, EDINBURGH.



For nearly a Century the Approved Dentifrice.
 Sold Everywhere at 1/6 and 2/6 per pot.

Makes the Skin as Soft as Velvet.

BEETHAM'S
LAROLA

IS UNEQUALLED
FOR PRESERVING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION
 FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE
SUN, WIND, AND HARD WATER.

IT ENTIRELY REMOVES AND PREVENTS ALL
ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, IRRITATION, TAN, &c., and
KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH, AND WHITE AT ALL SEASONS.
 Delightfully Cooling, and Refreshing after Cycling, Tennis, Motoring, &c.

Bottles, 1s., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 6d. each. Of all Chemists and Stores, or Post Free in the United Kingdom from the Makers, M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

INVALUABLE FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA, NEURALGIA,

AND ALL

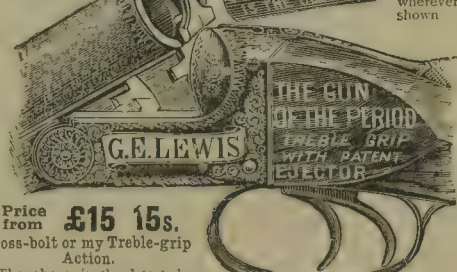
KINDRED AILMENTS.

This old and tried remedy has stood the test of two generations. Refuse to be put off with a Substitute; the Original can be had of all Chemists if you let it be seen that you are not weak enough to accept an imitation. Collis Browne is the Name; 1/12, 2/9, and 4/6 the prices.



G. E. LEWIS' "THE GUN OF THE PERIOD."

Paris, 1878; Sydney 1879 and 1880; Melbourne, 1880 and 1881; and Calcutta, 1883 and 1884.



Price from **£15 15s.**
 Cross-bolt or my Treble-grip Action.

The above is the latest development of "The Gun of the Period," fitted with the newest and best Patent Ejector, combined with G. E. Lewis's Treble Grip. We also make this Gun as a Non-Ejector, with treble-grip or cross-bolt action, at 12 Guineas and upwards, or with top-lever and double-bolt from 10 Guineas.

Our Stock of Sporting Guns and Rifles, Ready for Delivery, is the largest in England. Send for 200 page Illustrated Catalogue of finished Stock, giving bend, weight, and full description of every gun. We invite Sportsmen to come and inspect our Stock. Any Gun or Rifle may be Tested at our Range before Purchase.

REPAIRS.—All kinds of Repairs by a Staff of the most Skilled Workmen in the Trade. Quotations Free. Secondhand Guns by other Makers taken in Exchange.

G. E. LEWIS, 32 & 33, Lower Loveday St., BIRMINGHAM.
 (Established 1850.)

BRAINS AGAINST NATURE: THE JAPANESE CONQUERING DIFFICULTIES OF THE ADVANCE
TO THE YALU.



THE IMPERIAL GUARD CROSSING A FORD.



INFANTRY AND TRANSPORT CROSSING A PONTOON BRIDGE.



1. TROOPS CROSSING A RIVER.

2. TRANSPORT RESTING BEFORE A MOUNTAIN CLIMB BETWEEN PING-YANG AND SEOUL.

3. ACROSS THE RIVER.

4. THE ASCENT OF A MOUNTAIN.

5. THE OVERLAND MARCH TO PING-YANG: THE JAPANESE LIGHT TRANSPORT-CARTS IN THE FIELD.

JAPANESE ORGANISATION IN KOREA: SCENES OF THE ADVANCE TOWARDS MANCHURIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY R. L. DUNN; STAMPS (COPIED) SUPPLIED BY MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING.

THE TOILSOME ROAD TO VICTORY: THE JAPANESE APPROACH TO THE YALU.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY R. L. DUNN.



1. CROSSING A RIVER.

2. BURDENS AND A BALKING HORSE.

3. EN ROUTE FOR PING-YANG.

Special Subscription for "THE TIMES" at a Large Saving, WITH House-to-House Delivery

THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A NOVEL SYSTEM OF NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION

ORGANISED BY



SPECIAL arrangements have been made by "The Times" with over 15,000 newsvendors and book-sellers, so that on the morning of July 4th some 30,000 men and boys will be ready to deliver "The Times" in all parts of the United Kingdom. No house can be too remote, for the Post Office, with its 68,800 carriers, will supplement our special delivery, without increased cost, to such subscribers as cannot conveniently receive the paper by the other method.

The subscriber under the new plan will enter into direct relations with "The Times" itself, making either annual or quarterly payments to our office. And he can save 18s. or more upon the sum that is now paid for a year's service of "The Times."

This is one of the most important and far-reaching of modern improvements in the process of disseminating complete and accurate news. Men of business need to-day a newspaper which gives them the fullest information, and does not waste their time. Those who read "The Times" know that they can gather the news more quickly from its columns than from those of smaller journals. The "Summary" published on the leader page is in itself a condensed newspaper, which may be read in a few minutes and all the news of the day gathered at a glance.

But the new system will be applied to only a limited number of special subscriptions, in order that "The Times" may ascertain by experiment whether the saving to the reader can be effected without loss to the proprietors of "The Times." All subscriptions booked within the next few days will take effect on July 4th, but no such subscriptions can be accepted after June 24th, and we do not undertake to keep the offer open until even that date. The more rapidly subscriptions come the sooner the lists will be closed.

The new plan has been devised in the confident expectation that it will render "The Times" accessible to a larger public. Among the letters which are continually sent to "The Times" containing suggestions with regard to the conduct of this journal, we receive, year after year, a great number which express a desire that we might find it possible to make some reduction in the price at which "The Times" is sold. The obvious means of supplying a journal at a less cost to the purchaser is to diminish expenditure and issue an inferior paper. Such an expedient, however, is out of the question, and in considering the question of a change in the terms we are governed by one unalterable resolution—that we will contemplate no deterioration or cheapening of the quality of "The Times."

It follows, then, that unless some new condition be introduced into the problem, nothing can be done. There is, however, a possibility that new conditions may be called into operation, and we have determined to make an experiment in that direction.

The situation can no doubt be improved by reducing the waste arising from two elements of uncertainty—the fluctuation in the total daily sales and the variations in the proportion of copies sold at any one place. These fluctuations and variations we cannot hope to eliminate altogether, but with the adoption of a system which would encourage regular subscription to "The Times," as opposed to the spasmodic buying of single copies, we might reasonably expect to reduce to a minimum the wastage arising from the impossibility of predicting the number of copies that will be required on a given day and at a given place.

So much saved is so much gained, and it is but right that the regular subscriber, whose action contributes to this saving, should reap his share of the advantage accruing to the publishers. We are quite prepared to do more than this—to give subscribers all the benefit. Our purpose in reconsidering the question of the terms upon which "The Times" is supplied to our readers is rather to increase the influence and usefulness of the paper by increasing its

circulation than to add to its earning power, which is to-day, as it always has been, amply sufficient to maintain "The Times" upon a sound financial footing.

The new terms will naturally increase the circulation of "The Times"; but, no matter how small or how great that increase may be, our profit from sales will be diminished by the new arrangement. There is, however, another factor to be considered. If "The Times" can be supplied upon more favourable terms, and its circulation correspondingly increased, its utility to the advertiser will increase in proportion, and the loss occasioned by a reduction of the profits from the sale of the copies should be offset by a larger income from advertisements.

This being the idea upon which the new system is based, the details of the new offer are as follows—

The New System in Brief.

There is not sufficient space in this advertisement for a detailed discussion of all the advantages which the subscriber will gain by adopting this new system, nor is there space for a full consideration of the history of "The Times" and a discussion of its distinguishing characteristics. Those who desire to have the fullest information are requested to communicate with the Manager of "The Times," who will send them, post free, a pamphlet, containing a short history of "The Times." But subscriptions should be booked at once, if it is desired to obtain the discount of 23 per cent., as the offer will shortly be withdrawn.

House-to-House Delivery.

"The Times" will be delivered at any residence in the United Kingdom by newsvendors or by post, and whichever method of delivery the subscriber under this offer selects, he will effect a saving of 23 per cent.

Changes of Address.

The subscriber under the new system who receives his paper through a newsvendor may, during temporary absence from home, have his paper delivered either by post or by some other newsvendor in any part of the United Kingdom; or, if he is going abroad, receive the paper by post upon payment of the additional postage. On the other hand, if his movements are to be so uncertain that he does not know where he will want his paper delivered, he may stop it altogether for a few weeks, and "The Times" will, without charge, extend the term of his subscription for an equal number of weeks. All notifications of change of address must be sent to the Office of "The Times," Printing House Square, London, E.C., and not given to a newsvendor.

The Newsvendor Protected.

The newsvendor will receive precisely the same profit he now receives upon the sale of "The Times."

The Regular Prices Unaltered.

The price of single copies of "The Times" will still be threepence; and when this offer is withdrawn yearly subscribers will have to pay £4 a year.

A Saving of 23 per cent.

Anyone who at once uses the subscription form at the foot of this page can have "The Times" for a year—52 weeks—upon payment of £3, which is 23 per cent. less than anyone now pays for "The Times."

16s. a Quarter.

Anyone who prefers to make quarterly payments may remit only 16s. with the subscription form, and make three further quarterly payments of only 16s. each.

Two-Year Subscriptions.

We do not desire to incur too great a risk either by accepting a large number of subscriptions on these terms or by accepting subscriptions for too long a period. A limited number of subscriptions will be accepted for two years—104 weeks; but if any considerable proportion of those who promptly accept the offer should subscribe for two years, we shall withdraw the two-year offer even before we withdraw the one-year offer.

Foreign Subscribers.

Subscribers outside the United Kingdom may receive "The Times" by post on the special terms upon payment of the additional postage.

As foreign subscriptions cannot reach the office of "The Times" before the offer will have been withdrawn, subscription forms mailed abroad within two days after the receipt of the paper containing this advertisement will be accepted although they arrive after the subscription list for the United Kingdom has been closed.

Lists soon to be Closed.

Subscribers who promptly make use of the subscription form printed on this page will receive "The Times" from Monday, July 4th, 1904, to Saturday, July 1st, 1905, both inclusive. Such subscriptions, however, we cannot promise to accept after June 24th, and "The Times" does not undertake to keep the offer open even until June 24th. When as many discount subscriptions as it seems prudent to accept shall have been booked, the offer will be withdrawn without further notice. Persons who desire to secure "The Times" on these special terms should therefore use the order form immediately.

Cheques to be dated July 4th.

Cheques need not bear a date earlier than July 4th

Further Announcement to Come.

Other facilities and advantages, particulars of which will be set forth in advertisements, will be offered to those who avail themselves of this new system of subscription, and will not be offered to persons who buy "The Times" day by day.

THIS Form will be of no use unless it is received by "The Times" on or before June 24th.

Cheques need not bear a date earlier than July 4th.

THE MANAGER, "THE TIMES,"
Printing House Square, London, E.C.

(fill in date).....1904.

I enclose my Cheque made payable to "THE TIMES Special Account," and crossed "Barclay & Co.," for—

Strike out one of these paragraphs.

16s., to be followed by three payments of 16s. each, on October 8th and December 31st, 1904, and on March 31st, 1905.

£3, in full for one year—52 weeks.

Please enter my name as a discount subscriber to THE TIMES for one year—52 weeks—beginning with Monday, July 4th, 1904, and finishing with Saturday, July 1st, 1905.

I desire THE TIMES to be delivered to me by post, or through (a) Mr. (Fill in name of newsvendor.)

.....of..... (Fill in address of newsvendor.)

I engage not to sell the paper, and this subscription is subject to the conditions set forth in your published offer. If for any reason you desire to do so, you may with one week's notice stop the delivery, returning to me the due proportion of payments made for the unexpired term.

(Signature and Address)

[Please write clearly.]

NOTE.—Discount subscribers for two years—104 weeks—should enclose 26 with this form, thus obtaining what regular subscribers pay 28 for. Quarterly payments will not be accepted for subscriptions covering more than one year—52 weeks. If the plan selected calls for two years—104 weeks—delivery of THE TIMES, it is agreed that if the Manager of THE TIMES has already received all the two-year subscriptions he wishes to accept, he is at liberty to treat this as a subscription for one year—52 weeks—returning to the subscriber one half the sum herewith enclosed.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS should enclose with this form, whether they are making one payment in full or only a payment of 16s., an additional £1 6s. for Foreign Postage.

N.B.—Are you already a daily purchaser of "The Times"?

(a) Insert here Name and Address of Newsvendor through whom you have hitherto received the paper, or of the Newsvendor through whom you now desire to receive it.

**LOVELY
COLOURS.**

**BRILLIANT
GLOSS.**

ASPINAL'S ENAMEL

HAMPTONS SIDEBOARDS

are this day
making a
special display
of - - -

and other DINING-ROOM FURNITURE that represents the
best values yet produced.

HAMPTONS' "Tenby" Dresser Sideboard

In Solid Oak and of superior finish, with
armour bright Hinges and Handles; two
Cupboards in top, three Cupboards and
two Drawers in the lower part. 6 ft. long.

£16 10s.

For many other examples of best values
yet produced in Dining-Room Furniture,
see *Hamptons' New Catalogue, C 219*,
sent free on application.

HAMPTONS PAY CARRIAGE TO ANY
RAILWAY STATION
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ON ALL
PURCHASES OVER £1.



DWARF SCREENS

FOR FIREPLACE
DECORATION.

Japanese Painted Silk Screens for Bed- Rooms	s. d. 6 0	3-fold Oak Fire Screens with repoussé copper panel in top and silk below..	s. d. 28 6
Tapestry Cheval Fire Screens with landscape panel at top	9 0	2-fold Mahogany Fire Screens with silk panels with coloured print medallions	45 0

Any one or more of *Hamptons' 20 Illustrated
Catalogues* will be sent free on receipt of the
necessary particulars of the applicant's requirements.

HAMPTON & SONS LTD
Pall Mall East London S.W.

The Allenburys' Foods



Pamphlet on Infant Feeding free.